

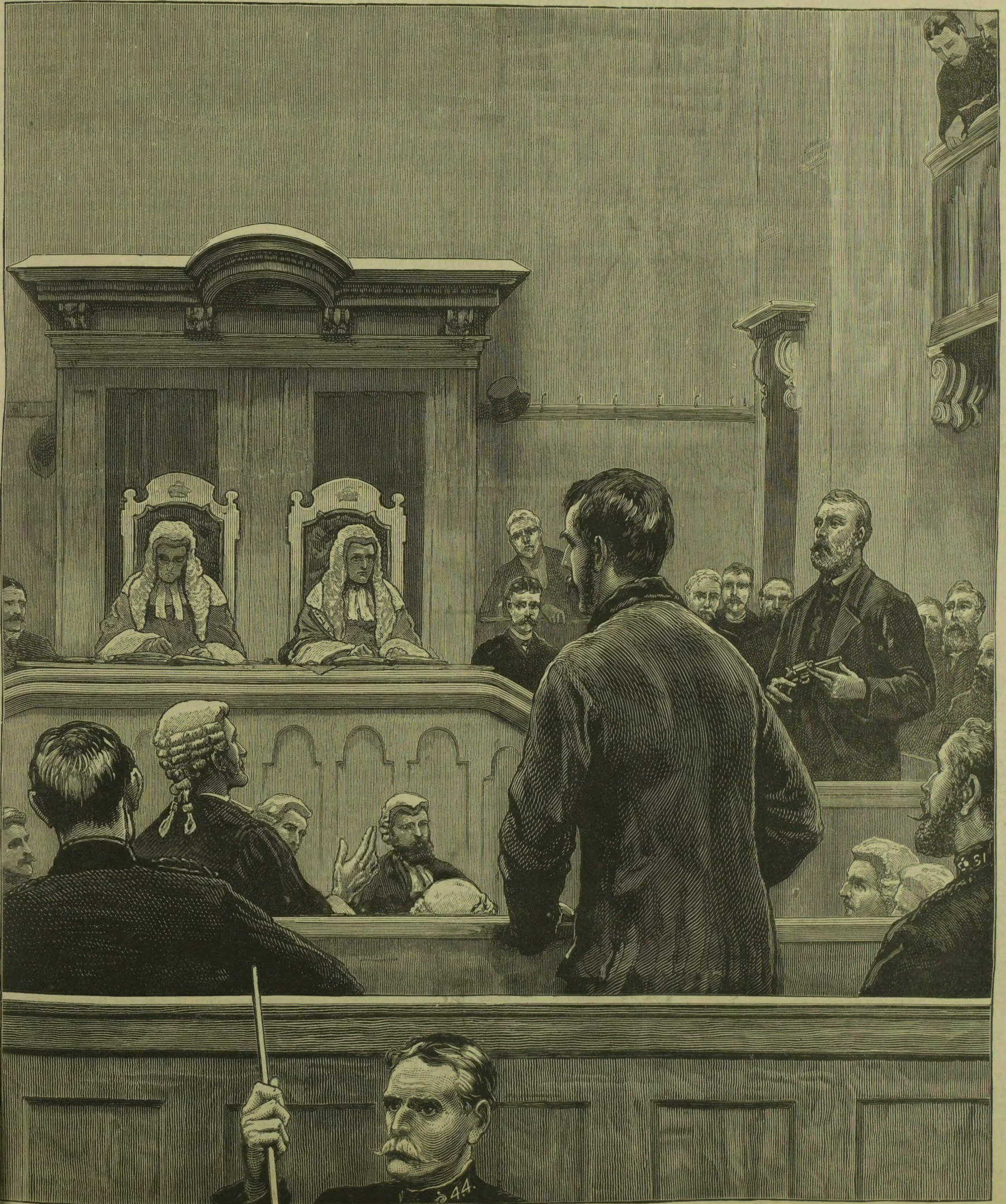
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2243.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1882.

WITH SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS! By Post, 6d.



TRIAL OF RODERICK MACLEAN, AT READING, FOR SHOOTING AT THE QUEEN.—SEE PAGE 402.

BIRTH.

On the 24th inst., at 17, Upper Wimpole-street, the residence of her grandmother, the wife of C. N. Farmer (late 28th Regiment), of Downing College, Cambridge, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 19th inst., at Château de St. Heeren, Loo, Harderwyk, Holland, the Baron Nadjys, late Governor of the Province of Overysse, aged 78.

On the 23rd inst., at Gilmerton, Ventnor, John Forbes-Mitchell, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Thainstone, Aberdeenshire, aged 38. Deeply mourned.

On the 23rd ult., the Hon. Henry Frederick Francis Adair Barrington, ninth son of George, fifth Viscount Barrington, died on his estate at Gortland, Kynsna, Cape of Good Hope, in the 74th year of his age. He married Georgiana, daughter of the late Colonel Wright Knox, who, together with a family of seven children, survives him.

On the 22nd inst., at the residence of the Hon. William Kerr, Greenway d. Jamaica, the Hon. Augustus W. C. Ellis, youngest son of the Dowager Lady Howard de Walden, in his 37th year.

On the 22nd inst., at 36, Eaton-place, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, aged 75.

On the 21st inst., at Eaglescliff, Bournemouth, the Countess of Minto.

On the 21st inst., at Chapel-street, London, S.W., the Dowager Lady Abercromby, widow of the late George, third Baron Abercromby.

*. The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

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THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.		
April	Inches.	°	°	°	0-16	°	°				
16	29.738	43.4	33.1	70	9	53.0	32.2	N. E. S.	193	0.025	
17	29.856	48.1	43.9	78	10	56.5	40.7	S. S.W. W.	316	0.080	
18	29.856	45.2	36.1	70	7	54.5	42.8	W. W.W.	292	0.010	
19	29.888	51.2	48.5	91	10	56.4	43.8	W.S.W. S.W.	376	0.020	
20	30.108	52.8	39.6	63	4	62.5	47.8	S.S.W. W.	380	0.005*	
21	30.129	51.0	42.6	75	9	62.5	35.9	W. S.W. S.S.E. E.S.E.	164	0.155	
22	29.554	49.3	45.9	98	8	58.9	45.8	E.S.E. S. S.W.	201	0.310	

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches), corrected .. 29.777 29.408 29.724 29.997 30.018 30.243 29.611
Temperature of Air 44.4° 51.3° 48.3° 53.2° 55.4° 52.9° 51.8°
Temperature of Evaporation 39.4° 50.1° 41.9° 51.2° 49.0° 49.9° 50.4°
Direction of Wind E.N.E. S.S.W. N.W. S.W. W.N.W. S.S.W. E.S.E.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class
Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon.
Day Return Tickets, 12s. A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run on the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 8.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 12s., available by these Trains only.
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INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, 6d.—GALLERY, 63, Pall-Mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

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divine dignity.—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM." with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ARTHUR TOOTH and SON'S SPRING EXHIBITION
OF ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL PICTURES is NOW OPEN, including Basien Leprieux's new Picture, "Pas Méche," at 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre). Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

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MADAME SOPHIE MENTER will give her LAST
PIANO-FORTE RECITAL, previous to her Provincial Tour, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on FRIDAY, MAY 5, at Three o'clock. Madame Sophie Menter will play Berthoven's Sonata, Op. 37 (Appassionata); and Selections from Handel, Scarlatti, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Chopin, Rubinstein, and Liszt. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

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MASKELYNE and COOKE, EGYPTIAN HALL, give
their Marvellous ENTERTAINMENT of Illusions and Sketches every Evening at Three, and every Evening at Eight. For further Particulars, see daily papers.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—
Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. THE HEAD OF THE POLL, by Arthur Law; Music by Eaton Panning; and a new Musical sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled NOT AT HOME. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s. No fees.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

A SPECIAL EXTRA DOUBLE NUMBER

WILL BE ISSUED NEXT TUESDAY, MAY 2,

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Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont,

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1882.

Near to the honoured grave of Sir Isaac Newton in Westminster Abbey, the mortal remains of Charles Robert Darwin, whose illness was hardly suspected ten days ago by the general public, were on Wednesday committed to the tomb. The eminent men in every walk of life—statesmen, scientists, artists, and divines—who were present at the simple obsequies of the great philosopher truly represented a mourning and grateful nation; and, indeed, the sorrowful regrets of the civilised world. Dean Bradley intuitively interpreted the general feeling in proposing that the Abbey should be the last resting-place of the venerable naturalist, whose faithful and patient application of the Baconian theory of induction has brought about a complete revolution in scientific thought. If Mr. Darwin had been cut off twenty years ago, it is safe to say no one would have had the temerity to suggest that his memory should have been so conspicuously honoured. Then a furious theological storm was raging around the modest scientist who, by his "Origin of Species" and theory of Evolution, challenged ancient traditions and gave a severe shock to time-honoured axioms. It was soon, however, discovered that Mr. Darwin was rather a patient investigator of facts than a daring speculator; and that, whatever might be his conclusions, the mass of facts he had collected with unparalleled industry and sagacity were an invaluable contribution to human knowledge. The panic created by his discoveries has gradually subsided; and science, "rich with the spoils of time," has at length come to be regarded, not as the enemy, but the handmaid of religion. The greatness of the revolution that has taken place in human thought and the abatement of honest but unreasoning alarm at modern discoveries are vividly illustrated by the profound homage paid to the deceased philosopher by the foremost orthodox divines of the day. That Evolution theory which a quarter of a century ago was denounced as leading to Materialism, is now recognised by Dr. Barry, preaching at Westminster Abbey, as in no way alien to the Christian religion; or, as Canon Liddon on Sunday last put the matter from the pulpit of St. Paul's Cathedral, "whether the creative action of God is manifested through catastrophes, as the phrase goes, or in progressive evolution, it is still His creative activity, and the really great questions beyond remain untouched." Darwin, who had the gift of silence in controversial questions, had also the happiness of living down the clamour created by his grand discoveries. Even where his theories have not been accepted, he has long since been recognised as a modest, reverent, and truthful searcher after truth, and at Darwin's death no one challenges the claim that the tomb of the foremost scientific man of the Victorian era should be alongside the grave "of the only other philosopher (Newton) in the past whose revolutionary effect on thought can at all be compared with his own."

Almost simultaneously with the news of Mr. Darwin's decease appeared a notable letter in the *Times* showing the inestimable benefits that flow from patient research in the field of medical science. Many years ago the investigations of the late Dr. Budd, of Bristol, led to the discovery that consumption of the lungs was due to the substance called "tubercle," and that the disease was strictly analogous to the ordinary infectious eruptive fevers, such as smallpox and the measles, and is therefore eminently contagious. Subsequent experiments have established that the fevers referred to are due to the growth within the body of minute parasites, called *bacilli*. The researches of Dr. Koch, an eminent German physician, as explained by Professor Tyndall, have led him to the further conclusion that tubercle, which is the essence not only of pulmonary disease, but of some of the most formidable of the affections of the joints, may be mitigated as well as communicated by inoculation. It was the parasites in question that caused the splenic fever in cattle which M. Pasteur was able so successfully to mitigate by that means. If it be possible by scientific means to produce this class of diseases—which it is said are fatal to one-

seventh of the human race—in a mild instead of a severe form, as in the case of vaccination for the smallpox, it is hardly too sanguine to hope that an antidote to consumption and to tuberculous diseases generally may ere long be found. May it not hereafter become as easy to ward off such fatal complaints by scientific appliances as it is to guard against typhoid fever by the avoidance of sewage-polluted water?

The wedding festivities at Windsor Castle on Thursday are a more cheerful, if not a more important theme than the discoveries of medical science. The unfavourable weather which attended the arrival on our shores of Princess Helen and her august relatives on Tuesday did not damp the heartiness of their reception by her Majesty's loyal subjects, or by the Royal family at Windsor. The Castle has witnessed many a Royal wedding since Queen Victoria ascended the throne, and it is pleasant to believe that on no previous occasion has the rejoicing been more cordial or the occasion more auspicious. The strong and deep sympathy evoked by the recent outrage on the Queen has augmented the general interest in an event which is so calculated to increase her domestic happiness by the accession of another adopted daughter. The brilliant scene in St. George's Chapel on Thursday did not differ materially from other historical events of which it has been the theatre, and in which the Queen's children have been the chief actors. But the youngest son has now followed the example of his elder brothers by entering the married state, and introducing to the British Court a charming young lady who, we may be sure, will not only adorn her new and brilliant sphere, but will co-operate with her happy husband in those public philanthropic objects, the prosecution of which, amid peculiar difficulties, has already gained his Royal Highness an honourable reputation. The cordial good wishes for his health and happiness that follow the Duke of Albany on this auspicious occasion are something more than the felicitations evoked by the marriage of her Majesty's youngest son. Prince Leopold has already made his mark as a public man. Following in the footsteps of his illustrious father, he has used a cultured intellect and a commanding position to assist in the social and educational elevation of his fellow-countrymen. We doubt not that this noble ambition will be a stimulus in the future, as it has been in the past, and that his Royal Highness in wedded life will add fresh lustre to a career that has begun with so much promise, and that offers great opportunities of future usefulness.

In these days even a Chancellor of the Exchequer has no prescriptive rights. On Monday night the statesman who combines that office with the Premiership was permitted to introduce his Budget at a comparatively early hour. Before six o'clock Mr. Gladstone had begun his Financial Statement, which, though not presenting any important features, occupied two hours in delivery. Growing expenditure and a sluggish revenue supplied the keynote of the speech. Most of the taxes have been less productive than might have been expected, especially Excise, which the Chancellor attributes not to trade depression, but to the more economical habits of the mass of the population. While the "Alcoholic Revenue" decidedly languishes, the deposits in savings banks steadily increase. Time was when the nation "drunk itself out of the Alabama difficulty." Now the nation declines to drink in order to swell the revenue. We cannot mourn over so hopeful a change. In reviewing the finances of the past year, Mr. Gladstone pointed out that we had been scrupulously paying our debts. The large sum of £3,842,000 is swallowed up by special war charges in Afghanistan and the Transvaal; and even if the Jingo fever does not return, we shall not be free from those unproductive burdens for three years to come. By the operation of the Sinking Fund, there is also a reduction of debt to the extent of £7,159,000, leaving our national liabilities—for it is well sometimes to look them full in the face—at an aggregate £763,166,000.

With a very slender surplus to carry over to the account of 1882-3, and an estimated expenditure of £84,630,000 (including about half a million for extra expenditure in governing Ireland, which will probably have to be supplemented), Mr. Gladstone does not see his way to any abatement of the public burdens, but would gladly bring about, if the Commons would help him, a restriction of expenditure. Still, the gross estimate is less by nearly a million than that of last year. His calculation of the prospective revenue is not sanguine. A total estimate of £84,935,000, including some extraordinary items, yields a bare surplus of £305,000, which suffices only to cover contingencies. Sorrowfully admitting that his scheme for a comprehensive reform of local government, including a County Government Bill, would have to stand over, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to meet the transfer of the highway rates to the Consolidated Fund by an increased duty on carriages, leaving what he calls the Death Duties to be dealt with hereafter, as well as his proposal to extend the annuities which expire in 1885. Three years hence the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being will have a golden opportunity. May Mr. Gladstone be that fortunate financier!

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

One of the usefulest public servants—perhaps the very usefulest, next to the late Sir Rowland Hill, whom this age has seen—has passed away in the person of Sir Henry Cole, K.C.B., some time Director of the South Kensington Museum and Inspector-General of the Science and Art Department. He is dead, at the ripe age of seventy-four. Exhaustive accounts of his long, brilliant, and eminently beneficent career, and a long list of the distinguished personages who were present at his funeral at Brompton Cemetery, have been published in the newspapers; and it was, indeed, only a simple act of justice that a high tribute of respect should be paid to the memory of this singularly many-sided, active, and energetic man. Brusque in mien, and slightly overbearing in manner, you were not apt—as Lord Granville hinted on a memorable occasion—to swear eternal friendship with Sir Henry Cole when you first became acquainted with him; but love at first sight is apt to cool as suddenly as it has kindled; and as you began to know Sir Henry better, you learned not only to appreciate his vast administrative capacity and his almost inexhaustible fertility of resource, but also to admire the man for his frankness, sincerity, and sterling worth.

Henry Cole was a Blue Coat boy—and, I should say, a contemporary there of my contemporary in this column, Peter Cunningham—and at a very early age he obtained a clerkship in the Record Office. An excellent apprenticeship for the laborious official life of his later years. He had been twenty years in the public service when he began to write, under the pseudonym of "Felix Summerly," a series of tasteful little art-handbooks—Hampton Court, Windsor, the National Gallery, and so forth. It is curious to remember that quite in the evening of his life he resumed his old *nom de plume* of "Felix Summerly" as editor of a quaint gastronomic farrago by Walker of "The Original." Among Sir Henry's other literary efforts must be noted the share which he had in editing the works of T. L. Peacock, the author of "Crotchet Castle," "Headlong Hall," "Nightmare Abbey," *e tutti quanti*—works about the wit and humour of which most people talk, but which comparatively few seem to have read.

If you will glance at Mr. Thackeray's poem on the Great Exhibition of 1851—not the May-Day Ode in the *Times* but the one in *Punch*—you will find the writer acknowledging his indebtedness to "Mr. Cole" for having given him a ticket which enabled him to see the show before its public opening. The May-Day Ode which appeared in the *Times* had been originally intended for *Punch*; the copy arrived too late; Mr. Mark Lemon declined to stop the press in order to insert the poem, which was taken away by its author in dudgeon to Printing House-square. I wonder whether that attentive biographer of Mr. Punch, Mr. Joseph Hutton, is aware of this little fact. And the stanza which Mr. Mark Lemon excised from the manuscript of Thomas Hood's "Song of the Shirt"? What has become of that?

Sir Henry Cole was one of the shrewdest and the bravest of the band of Helpers whom the Prince Consort gathered round him in carrying out the great scheme of the Exhibition of 1851. At the last moment, prior to the opening, he was called on to put the Exhibition of 1862 in proper trim. He was the guiding spirit of the British Commission at the Paris Exposition of 1867; it may be said that he was practically the founder of the South Kensington Museum; he was undoubtedly the Father of the National School of Cookery; and long after his retirement, on a well-earned pension, from the public service, he continued to occupy himself, with his old energy and concentrative power, with enterprises of a social and philanthropic nature. I have not enumerated a twentieth part of the work which he did, simply because I lack the space to do so; but I may just remark that the very last time I met him—at one of the Grosvenor Sunday afternoons—he told me that he was organising a new house-to-house sanitary movement, and that his hope was to set up in every parish in the kingdom a "Pulpit of Health," next to that of the clergyman.

Of course, during a career so long and so busy, he trod on innumerable toes, and made many enemies. He was incessantly abused and ridiculed as a quack, a pretender, and a humbug, and from these points of view was quite a standing dish with the *Saturday Review*. Now, everybody is sorry that he is dead, and reveres his memory as that of an enlightened, courageous, and virtuous citizen, who in his time did yeoman's service to the State.

There was buried the other day a highly-respected artist, of whom it may without impropriety be said, I suppose, that he was the Patriarch of English scene-painters. This was Mr. Thomas Grieve, a member of a family whose renown as scenic decorators takes us back to far beyond the days before Beverly, and right into the days of Clarkson Stanfield and David Roberts, both famous scene-painters, and both Royal Academicians. Stanfield, who has been dead fifteen years, would, were he alive, be only eighty-eight now. Roberts, who joined the majority eighteen years since, would only be eighty-six; while Mr. Thomas Grieve, over whom the grave has just closed, was on the verge of eighty-three. He was old enough to have remembered as managers of the two "patent" houses John Kemble, Charles Kemble, Elliston, Laporte (afterwards *impresario* of the King's, now Her Majesty's, Theatre), Captain Polhill, Alfred Bunn, William Charles Macready, Madame Vestris, and Charles Mathews. He was old enough to have painted, in conjunction with his distinguished brother William, the scenery for Byron's "Marino Faliero" and "Werner," on their first production; and I know that, nearly forty years ago, the "Grievess" painted the scenery for a pantomime, of which the "opening" was founded on the story of King John and his Barons at Runnymede, and which, from the fact of most of the earliest

contributors to *Punch* having a hand in it, was popularly known as "Punch's Pantomime."

All that I can remember of this doubtless droll production is that in one of the scenes there was a posse of "supers," supposed to represent the mailed Barons who forced their Sovereign to accept the celebrated "little" bill called Magna Charta, and each of whom bore on his breast a letter of the alphabet, very conspicuously displayed. At first, these gentlemen of letters were promiscuously intermingled; but, at a given signal, they ranged themselves in a line right across the stage, and the inscription on their breasts in its *ensemble* was made to read thus:—

W.E.'LL. M.A.K.E. J.O.H.N. S.H.I.V.E.R. I.N. H.I.S. S.H.O.E.S.
I.F. H.E. D.O.N.T. M.I.N.D. H.I.S. P.S. A.N.D. Q'S.

Modern seekers after amusement will perhaps preserve a keener remembrance of Mr. Thomas Grieve in connection with the Gallery of Illustration in Regent-street (next to where is now the Raleigh Club), and where he, with the late Mr. William Telbin as his co-labourer, produced the beautiful di-panorama of "the Overland Route;" yet do I find from Weale's "London Exhibited" that "the Overland Route" was in full swing so far back as 1852. Truly, time slips away with terrible swiftness.

The remembrance of the very capable artist and excellent gentleman, whose demise I record (I knew him very well, and curiously enough, at long years' intervals, two of the only four dramatic productions that I ever ventured upon were illustrated by his practised pencil), sent me to Horace Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting," with a view of finding something relating to the scenic art during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It would seem that for that art the Honourable Horace Waddlepoodle (as Mr. Thackeray was irreverent enough to call the Lord of Strawberry Hill) entertained as profound a contempt as my Lord Sherbrooke entertains for journalism.

To Inigo Jones, who is justly regarded as the father of English scene painting, the practice of which he probably studied at Venice, the Hon. Horace is civil enough. He says of Aggas (the son of the surveyor who engraved the map of London published in the reign of Queen Elizabeth), "he was little more than a scene-painter, for which reason I do not give him a separate article here" (in the "Anecdotes"); and of Thomas Stevenson, a pupil of Aggas, Walpole sneeringly remarks, "he painted landscapes in oil, figures and landscapes in distemper. The latter is only a dignified expression used for scene-painting."

And yet the noble anecdotist enumerates a goodly number of capable artists who were also scene-painters. John Freeman, the historical artist and rival of Fuller in the reign of Charles II., "was employed in painting scenes for the theatre in Covent-garden" (for which read Drury-lane). Streater, whom the Merry Monarch at the Restoration appointed his serjeant painter, and who embellished the theatre and the chapel of All-Souls' at Oxford, "painted all the scenes at the old play-house." This versatile and industrious artist was unfortunate in one of his panegyricists, who wrote—

Thus future ages must confess they owe
To Streater more than Michael Angelo!

John Laguerre, the friend of Hogarth, and son of one of the artists immortalised in Pope's spiteful line—

Where sprawl the Saints of Verrio and Laguerre—

was an excellent scene-painter. Francis Hayman, who, with Hogarth, helped to decorate Vauxhall Gardens; Samuel Scott, the English Canaletto; Amiconi, who painted the proscenium at Covent Garden; and George Lambert, were all "mere scene-painters."

Mem.: Although Lely and Kneller were content to receive twenty pounds for a half-length life-sized portrait; and Sir James Thornhill was only paid forty shillings per square yard for painting the cupola of St. Paul's, and twenty-five shillings a yard for beautifying the hall at Blenheim, the artists of the Georgian era enjoyed occasional slices of luck. What do you think of the good fortune of John Ellis, one of Sir James's pupils, who, through the interest of Sir Robert Walpole, was appointed master-keeper of the lions in the Tower? "In these easy circumstances," writes the Hon. H. W., "he was not very assiduous in his profession." Lucky John Ellis! I envy him. Ah! if in one's declining days one could only hope for the "easy circumstances" of a permanent appointment. There are no lions left in the Tower; but I don't think that I should mind being beef-eater to a travelling menagerie, or *cicerone* to the Chamber of Horrors at Madame Tussaud's.

The working of some coal-mines in China has, it is announced, been brought to a stand-still by superior authority; an astrologer or some other mandarinic person at Peking having discovered that the operations of the miners were of a nature to disturb the Earth Dragon who lives "down below Nathaniel" (what is the meaning of "down below Nathaniel"?), and who, if interfered with, might on his part disturb the manes of the Empress mother, raise the price of dried ducks, flowery pekoe, and edible birds'-nests, and, in fine, do all sorts of uncomfortable things. Now it is all very well to laugh at the Celestials for their grotesque superstition; still I cannot help regarding the Earth Dragon as a creature to be spoken of with some degree of respect. Milton is scrupulously polite to the E. D.

The Old Dragon underground
In straiter limits bound,
Not half so far casts his usurped sway;
And, wroth to see his kingdom fail,
Swindges the scaly horror of his folded tail.

A highly Conservative people like the Chinese are bound to believe in and to respect the susceptibilities of the "Old Dragon underground." Are you quite sure that there is no one under the sea as well? The great and good people who, in the *Nineteenth Century*, have signed the Protest against the

Channel Tunnel seem desperately afraid of somebody or something "swindging the scaly horror of his folded tail" between Dover and Calais some day.

The discussion at the Society of Arts of Sir Edward Watkin's paper on the feasibility of the Tunnel scheme has been brought to a close. All kinds of conflicting opinions were, of course, expressed; but, in the end, the meeting agreed by a large majority that the experiments now being made should be persevered in. As Sir Edward Watkin put it, "whether the objections raised from a military point of view were sound or not, the making of the tunnel was purely a question of the advance of civilisation." There it is. But we have no forecasting pedometer of the "advance of civilisation." Sometimes its advances are by "leaps and bounds," but very often its rate of locomotion does not equal that of a tortoise crawling down (say) Sloane-street, Knightsbridge. Were I not old enough to remember that all weapons of war were excluded from the Great Exhibition in 1851, and that a colossal Krupp's gun was one of the leading attractions in the Paris Exposition of 1857, and that since the last-named period wars and rumours of wars have been almost incessant, I should be ready enough to believe in the surcease of the thousand years of war, and the imminence of the thousand years of peace.

A gentleman has written a righteously indignant letter to the *Standard* stating that on going down to Windsor to visit a relative who is a private in the 2nd Life Guards, and ordering dinner for himself and gallant friend at one of the best-known hotels in the Royal borough, the manager positively refused to allow him and his companion to dine in the public coffee-room, but condescendingly offered to permit him to take a private room if he paid extra for it. This the indignant Amphitryon refused to do, and repaired to another hotel at which the landlord had no objection to the uniform of a private (and a very handsome one it is) in her Majesty's Household Cavalry. At the unprejudiced hotel they found a good dinner and every civility and attention.

Hotel-keepers and managers know their own business best, and, if they wish to earn a livelihood, are bound to consult the whims and foibles of their regular customers, who might, perchance, object to dining at the next table to a private soldier. But the grievance complained of is a very old one. I remember cases of soldiers in uniform being denied admission to the dress circle of a theatre, and of their not being allowed to take cabin passages on board steamers. I suppose that a railway clerk could not legally refuse to issue a first-class ticket to Private Thomas Atkins; but it is to be feared that more than one London manager would strongly object to one of his stalls being occupied even by a non-commissioned officer in the Guards. It is not wholly our fault if we are the most snobbish people in the world. Our education, our customs, our traditions all tend to make us snobs; and there is even a substratum of snobbery in many of the institutions of which we are most justly proud.

In the case of the prejudiced hotel at Windsor, the manager, however, displayed a ludicrous want of perception of the fitness of things. The privates of the Household Cavalry are all, by prescriptive courtesy, gentlemen. Formerly, I believe, their commanding officer addressed them on parade as "Gentlemen of the Life Guard;" but, although that custom may have been abrogated, it is generally understood that a Life Guardsman ranks higher in the social scale (bether the social scale!) than the ordinary "common soldier."

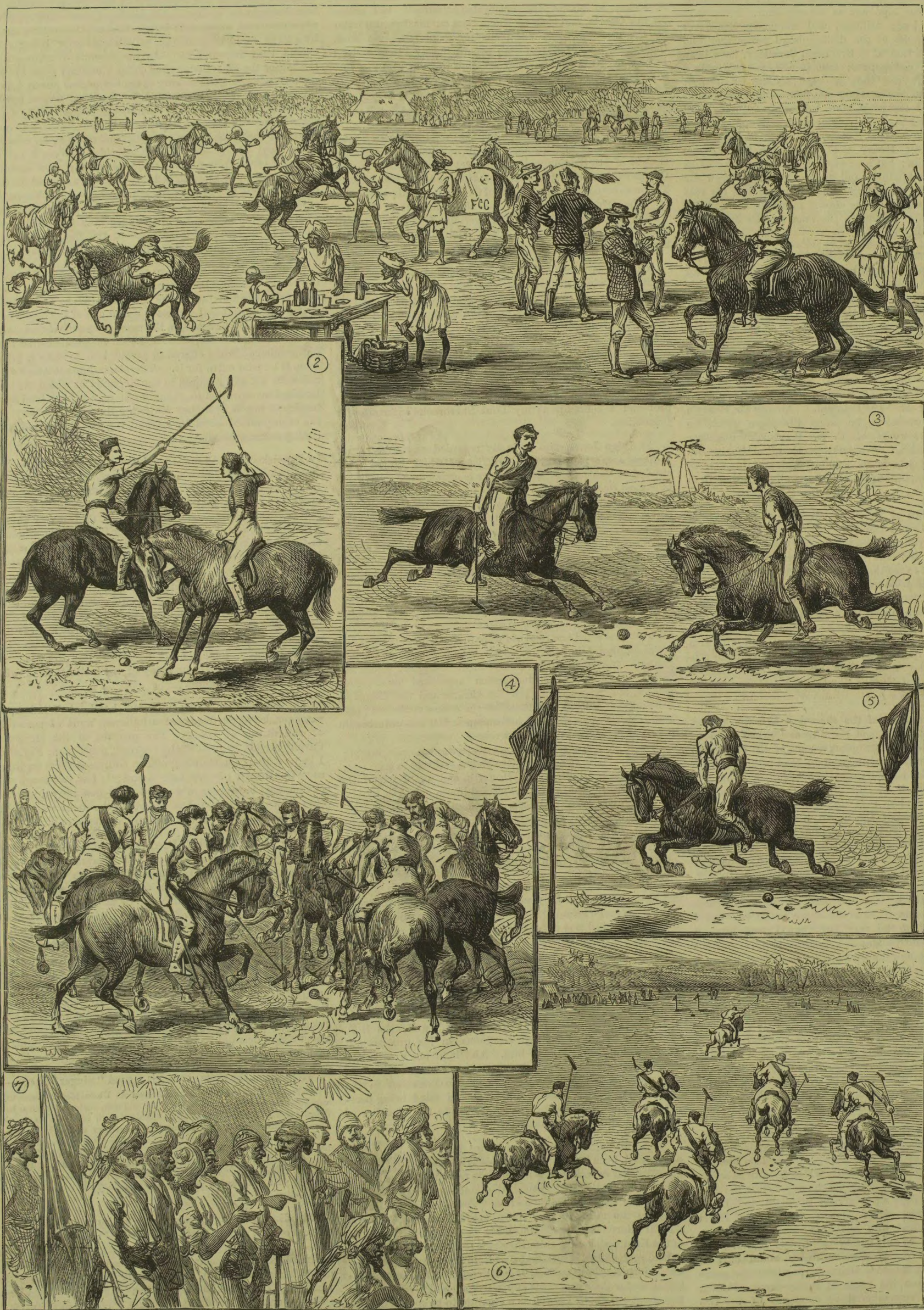
Here is a morsel of Pacific-slope Americanese, which requires a slight gloss to render it comprehensible to the English reader. I cull it from the always vivacious *San Francisco News Letter*. "He is dependent for stylish clothes and choice cigars upon a bounty to be begged for with as much pertinacity and grovelling as are exhibited by the beat who strikes you for a quarter on the street corner." A "beat" is a beggar; to "strike" is to importune; and a "quarter" is twenty-five cents, or a quarter of a dollar. But is there not something redolent of the affluence of the Golden State in the idea of a mendicant who asks not for a penny, but for a shilling? One is reminded of the old Lincoln's Inn Fields beggar that John Thomas Smith, the engraver (Nolleken's friend, and disappointed legatee), was aware of, and who was wont to demand roast veal "with a voice like the sound of a trumpet."

Here, from the same source, is a good "nigger" story:—

An aged negro in Austin, Texas, known as Uncle Mose, prosecuted a vagabond for stealing his chickens. The old man made out a clear case, describing his chickens as a peculiar Spanish breed, of which he was sole owner in that section. The defendant's lawyer, on getting up to cross-examine the old man, sternly said: "Uncle Mose, you claim nobody else has any of these chickens but you. Now, what would you say if I were to tell you that I have half a dozen of them in my back yard at this very time?" "Well, boss," responded Uncle Mose, "I should say dat dat ar' tef had paid you yer fee with my chickens." That ended the cross-examination.

Mr. E. Edwards (Birmingham) writes me that he does make mention, at p. 239 of his "Words, Facts, and Phrases" (not "Theories," as the printers made me say recently) of the ambiguous expression, "God save the mark." I must have overlooked the reference, as also one in Dyce's Shakespeare to which my attention has been called by "W. P." But I am still very much in the dark as to what "God save the mark" really means. "P. H." (Morden College, Blackheath) writes that he finds in an old school note-book of his the following mem. on the occurrence of Lancelot Gobbo's ejaculation, "Salvum sit quod tango:"—Petronius. When a person was ill or unlucky he touched the part affected and said, "Save the mark." This explanation was given by "P. H.'s" form-master, himself no mean antiquary and etymologist; but what authority the Dominie had for his explanation "P. H." is unable to say.

Mem.: Was not Charlemagne accustomed to "make his mark" with one finger of his glove dipped in ink? G. A. S.



1. Arrival on the Ground.

2. Hit Off.

3. "Don't cross, Sir!"

4. Slightly Mixed.

5. Good Shot.

6. Got the Lead on a Fast Pony.

7. Spectators.



THE MAKER.



THE WEARER.

LACE.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

The Portraits of their newly-married Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Albany, whose happy wedding took place on Thursday last in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, in the presence of her Majesty the Queen and of all the Royal family, and of the bride's parents, the Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont, are presented to our readers in the Extra Supplement to this week's Number of our Journal. Some illustrations of the Marriage will appear in our ordinary publication of next Saturday; besides which, on Tuesday next, we shall issue a Special Extra Double Number, of two whole sheets, containing Memoirs of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, and of Princess Helen of Waldeck, now Duchess of Albany; a full account of the Wedding at Windsor, of the attendant ceremonies and festivities, and of the bridal dresses and marriage gifts; of the bride's parental home in Germany, and the present abode of their Royal Highnesses at Claremont, with abundance of illustrations of those interesting subjects.

His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert, Prince of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, Duke of Albany, Earl of Clarence, and Baron Arklow, Knight of the Garter, Knight of the Thistle, Knight Grand Cross of the Star of India, and Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, is the fourth and youngest son, but the sixth child, of her Majesty Queen Victoria and of the late Prince Consort. He is twenty-nine years of age, having been born, at Buckingham Palace, on April 7, 1853. He was educated by several private tutors until 1872, when he became a student of Christ Church College, Oxford, under the charge of Mr. Robert Hawthorn Collins, M.A., C.B., now Comptroller to the Household of his Royal Highness. The Prince quitted his residence at the University in 1876, and made a tour in Italy, after which he lived some time at Boyton Manor, in Wiltshire; travelled again, in 1878, in Italy and Germany, visiting also the Paris Exhibition; in 1879 took up his residence at Claremont, Esher; in the next year went to America on a visit to his sister, Princess Louise, and her husband, the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada; and last year, while in Germany, visiting his brother-in-law, the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, met his future bride, with her mother, the Princess of Waldeck, and soon afterwards was betrothed to that young lady, to whom his Royal Highness is now so happily married. The Duke of Albany inherits from his lamented father, and has improved by assiduous culture, those refined mental tastes and talents which make an accomplished patron of all the liberal arts and sciences; while his thoughtful concern for popular and for technical education, and for all sound plans of social utility and beneficence, has been shown by his public addresses on many occasions during the last three years, which are scarcely inferior to those of the late Prince Consort. In the presidency and advocacy of such undertakings, as they will continue to arise, and in the exercise of his rightful influence as a Prince of the Royal Family, a Peer of Parliament, and one of the leaders of high English society, we may expect of the Duke of Albany increasing public usefulness, and we feel the more disposed to rejoice in his prospect of domestic happiness.

The Duchess of Albany, Princess Helen Frederica Augusta of Waldeck-Pyrmont, is eight years younger than her husband, as she was born on Feb. 17, 1861. She is the fourth daughter, now living, of George Victor, Sovereign Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and of his consort, Princess Helen Wilhelmina Henrietta, who is a daughter of the late Duke William of Nassau. The Principality of Waldeck-Pyrmont is of small extent, with a population of 54,000 and a revenue of £78,000, but of high antiquity from the times of feudalism, though now under direct Prussian administration, and a component part of the German Empire. Waldeck, the larger portion of the Prince's territory, with a romantic old castle, surrounded by hills and forests, is situated to the north of Hesse-Cassel, bordering on Nassau and Westphalia; the residence of the Prince is at Arolsen, on the little river Aar, which flows into the Weser. The smaller Pyrmont territory, detached in situation, is thirty miles farther north, towards Hanover, and adjacent to those of Brunswick and Lippe-Detmold. Pyrmont, on the banks of the Emmer, is a favourite spa, and its chalybeate and carbonate waters have some medicinal repute. A sister of Princess Helen is Emma, Queen of the Netherlands; she has one brother, six years younger than herself.

Our Portrait of the Duke of Albany is from a photograph by Messrs. Molsberger and Christmann, of Arolsen; and that of the Duchess of Albany, from one by Mr. J. Thomson, of 78, Buckingham Palace-road, photographer to the Queen.

The arrival of the Royal bride in England, on Tuesday last, was hailed with much gratification both at Queenborough, near Sheerness, where she landed, and at Windsor, where she was received, with her parents, by the Queen, the Duke of Albany, and his brothers and sisters. The Prince and Princess of Waldeck, with their children, Princess Helen, the young Prince Frederick, and the little Princess Elizabeth, came across from Flushing to Queenborough in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, arriving before eight o'clock in the morning. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, on behalf of the Queen, attended by General Du Plat, one of the Queen's Equerries, went down to Queenborough to meet these distinguished guests. At ten o'clock Prince Christian went on board the Victoria and Albert, and the pier began to fill with spectators. Among those near the gangway were Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood; Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald, commanding at the Nore; Colonel E. F. Connolly, commanding the Royal Marines at Chatham; Colonel Stuart, commanding the Royal Engineers at Chatham; and a number of naval and military officers. As the hour for the disembarkation of the Royal party approached, the Mayor and Corporation of Queenborough appeared in their robes of office, accompanied by the town sergeants. As the air rang with the National Anthem, and the guns of the war-ships thundered a welcome, the Royal party were seen grouped on the deck of the yacht. When Princess Helen reached the pier, escorted by Prince Christian, Miss Filmer, the daughter of the Mayor of Queenborough, presented a bouquet to her Serene Highness. The Town Clerk read the address of welcome.

Princess Helen personally expressed her thanks to the Mayor and Corporation. She said: "I am much obliged, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, for the kind reception you have given me on coming to my English home. I can assure you that I very much appreciate your good wishes. You have my hearty thanks." The Princess spoke these few words in a most graceful manner, very distinctly, and with a German accent by no means strongly marked. Prince Christian also said a few words of acknowledgment on behalf of Prince Leopold, and shook the Mayor heartily by the hand. The Princess wore a costume of peacock blue silk, spotted with strawberries, over which was a dolman of similar colour, without spots, but handsomely trimmed with lace and ruching, and rosepink ribbons. Her dark brown hair was partly covered by a black velvet bonnet, trimmed with pink roses of the same shade as the ribbons of the dolman, and golden strawberries. Her Serene Highness was greeted with loud cheers as she stood at the door of the saloon carriage in full view of the spectators, and seemed highly gratified by her reception.

There was hearty acclamation as the train rolled away from the pier towards London, and, quickly getting up speed, made the journey with excellent punctuality. At Clapham Junction a slight halt was made, and the Royal train was transferred from the care of Mr. Harris and Mr. Cockburn, of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, to that of Mr. Verrinder, of the London and South-Western line. By this time, five minutes to one o'clock, the rain, which had kept off during the morning, poured down in earnest, when Windsor Castle came in sight. But the train presently rolled into the Datchet-road Station, where the Duke of Albany and his brother the Duke of Connaught, and the Grand Duke of Hesse, were waiting to receive Princess Helen and her family. Princess Christian, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice had also come from the Castle to welcome their new sister. The Princes were all attired in the Windsor uniform, Prince Leopold wearing the collar of the Waldeck Order, as well as the Star and Ribbon of the Garter. As the bride-elect alighted, the bridegroom received her with a kiss, and great were the greetings and caresses lavished upon her by the English Princesses. The Mayor and Corporation of Windsor were present.

When the carriages reached the Castle, at the grand entrance in the quadrangle, the Queen was seen, in the midst of a grove of flowers and shrubs, waiting to welcome her future daughter. The Queen was accompanied by her grandchild, Princess Victoria of Hesse, and, warm greetings having been exchanged, the Royal party proceeded to luncheon. This meal being concluded, all present, except the Queen herself, paid a visit to the White Drawing-Room, where the wedding presents which had been received and unpacked were laid out—a magnificent show, of which more is to be said next week.

The time at which it is needful that this sheet should go to press forbids our giving here a detailed report of the actual Marriage Ceremony on Thursday last; but the following is a correct statement of the arrangements which had received the approval of the Queen:—

Invitations had been sent by the Lord Chamberlain to the Ambassadors, Cabinet Ministers, and the various officers of State. A limited number of private invitations had also been issued. The parents of the bridesmaids were invited. All these guests travelled to Windsor by special train from Paddington, and on arrival were conveyed in the Queen's carriages direct to St. George's Chapel, to be in their places by half-past eleven.

At a quarter to twelve the Queen of the Netherlands, the Princess of Wales and her daughters, the Princess of Waldeck, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the other Royal guests at the Castle started from the grand entrance. On arriving at the great doors of St. George's, they were joined by the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharanee, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Leiningen, Count Gleichen, and other distinguished personages. A procession was formed, and while it passed up the nave and the company were conducted to their places, Sir George Elvey played a new march of his own composition on the organ.

The Queen quitted the Castle at noon. The procession consisted of three carriages, her Majesty being accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princess Victoria of Hesse. In the procession of the Sovereign the whole of the great officers of the Household walked. Her Majesty was attended by the Duchess of Bedford, Mistress of the Robes, by the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, Lady-in-Waiting, and by several other ladies. Mr. Erskine of Cardross bore the train, assisted by two pages of honour. During the progress of this procession Handel's "Occasional Overture" was played.

At a quarter past twelve the bridegroom's procession of four carriages quitted the Castle. Prince Leopold was accompanied by the Prince of Wales and by the Grand Duke of Hesse, who were his supporters during the ceremony. During this procession Mendelssohn's march from "Athalie" was played.

The bride's procession of four carriages left the Castle five minutes after that of the bridegroom; the Princess being accompanied by her father, the Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and her brother-in-law, the King of the Netherlands. On arriving at the chapel the bridesmaids joined her, the new march composed by Gounod, by command of the Queen, expressly for the occasion, being played as the procession passed up to the altar.

The clergy assembled in the library of the Deanery at half-past eleven, and walked through the cloister in procession, taking up their position within the altar rails just before the arrival of the Queen; the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Worcester, and Oxford, the Dean of Windsor, Canons Lord W. Russell, Anson, and Courtenay; and the Minor Canons of St. George's being present. The Archbishop performed the ceremony. At the conclusion, the "Hallelujah Chorus" from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives" was sung by the choir of the Chapel, stationed in the organ-loft.

A combined procession was then formed, headed by the bride and bridegroom, followed by the Queen and the other personages in the order of their precedence, Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" being played.

On returning to the Castle the Duke and Duchess of Albany, the Queen, and the principal Royal visitors proceeded to the Green Drawing-room, where the register was signed, after which a déjeuner was served in the large dining-room adjoining. The general company took lunch in the Waterloo Chamber, lined all round with buffets. The Queen walked through the room, in order that she might exchange greetings with her friends; and before the party broke up Earl Sydney, the Lord Steward, proposed the toasts, "The Queen" and "The Bride and Bridegroom."

About half-past three the Duke and Duchess of Albany left the Castle for Claremont in a carriage and four. They started from the Queen's entrance, and drove straight into the Long Walk, whence they proceeded by the high road. The procession was escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards as far as Chertsey. At Esher Lady Brett presented the Duchess with a bouquet on behalf of the inhabitants. The Hon. Mrs. Breton and the Hon. A. Yorke accompanied them in attendance.

In the evening the Queen gave a state banquet in St. George's Hall.

POLO IN INDIA.

This admirable game and equestrian exercise, which has of late years been taken up with much zeal and success by the officers of many regiments at home, especially of the Cavalry and Royal Artillery, was imported from India, where it had long been practised at most of the British military stations. It may not improbably have been suggested originally by the frequent exhibitions of the spear and of the sabre on horseback, to which the native cavalry of Asiatic countries, like the Arabs of the Levant, have been addicted from time immemorial. But the English adaptation of it is really a game of "hockey," played with long-handled mallets, by men riding on smart and well-trained ponies, which turn and wind after the flying ball with amazing nimbleness: the endeavour of the players, divided into opposite sides, being to drive the ball through the flagged

stakes or "pegs," that mark the goal defended by the adverse party. Eight horsemen on each side suffice to make a lively field, the space in which they contend being perhaps two hundred yards in length, and one hundred in width, of level turf clear of every obstacle, and good smooth galloping ground. We are indebted to Lieutenant Francis Carter, of the 5th Fusiliers, stationed at Agra, for the spirited Sketches of "Polo in India," which appear in this Number of our Journal.

THE TRIAL OF RODERICK MACLEAN.

The miserable young man who shot at the Queen, and narrowly missed killing either her Majesty or Princess Beatrice, at the Windsor Railway Station, on Thursday, March 2, has been tried in the Berks Assize Court at Reading, and has been found Not Guilty, on the ground of insanity. The trial, which took place before Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Baron Huddleston, under a Special Commission, on Wednesday last week, began at half-past ten, and was finished at half-past five. There was a great crowd of spectators in the galleries and on the floor below, with a large number of ladies, many of whom carried or wore bouquets of primroses in memory of the late Lord Beaconsfield, that day being the anniversary of his death. The prisoner made a wretched figure in the dock, looking feeble, worn, and unhealthy, and dressed in a dingy grey overcoat.

The counsel for the prosecution were Sir Henry James (Attorney-General), Sir F. Herschell (Solicitor-General), Mr. Powell, Q.C., Mr. Poland, and Mr. A. L. Smyth. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Montagu Williams and Mr. Arthur Yates. The grand jury, of which Sir George Bowyer was foreman, was first addressed by the Lord Chief Justice in a charge, explaining the law of high treason under a statute of Edward III., with a long series of judicial decisions upon its meaning, and the statute 36 George III., chapter 7, relating to the crime of attempting to cause the death of the Sovereign, or to maim or wound or inflict bodily harm. The grand jury, in half an hour, returned a true bill, and the prisoner was then put on his trial for high treason, to which he pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney-General stated the facts of the case, and said that the condition of the prisoner's mind would have to be inquired into; and, if he should be found to be insane, every subject of her Majesty would feel satisfaction that it was not from among those who were sane that a hand had been raised against our beloved and honoured Queen. The witnesses called to relate the circumstances of the attempt to shoot her Majesty were Mr. Superintendent Hayes, of the Windsor police; Mr. R. Errington, of Sunderland, who saw the act; Mr. James Burnside, photographer, who wrested the revolver from Maclean's hand after he had fired; Francis Orchard, one of the Queen's servants; and Master Gordon Wilson, an Eton schoolboy, who was standing near the prisoner. Inspector Turner, of the railway engine service, proved finding the bullet which had been shot from the revolver, at a distance of thirty-three yards. Mr. J. G. Smyth, the station-master, deposed that prisoner was there before, waiting for the train from London. A gunsmith at Portsmouth, Mr. Sheriff Warrell, proved that Maclean bought the cartridges of him; and a pawnbroker's assistant, named Fuller, at Portsea, had sold him the revolver for 5s. 9d. This was the case for the prosecution.

The leading counsel for the defence, Mr. Montagu Williams, then addressed the jury, contending that the prisoner was of unsound mind, and was not responsible for his actions. The following witnesses gave evidence in support of this plea of insanity: Dr. Towers Smith, surgeon, of Kensington, who attended Maclean for a wound in the head, in 1866, but who could not say whether or not his brain was affected; Dr. Henry Maudsley, who examined him in 1874, at the request of his father, and considered him to be not of sound mind; Mr. Stanesby, an artist, who had known the family twenty years, and had since 1871 thought him quite insane; Dr. C. Hitchins, of Weston-super-Mare, who in June, 1880, gave a certificate for his confinement in the Bath and Somerset Lunatic Asylum; and Dr. Thomas Steel, assistant physician to that Lunatic Asylum, at Wells, where Maclean was confined during a twelvemonth; both these medical witnesses considered him to be labouring under homicidal mania. Letters written by the prisoner to his sister, in May, 1880, were also put in, showing that he suffered from insane delusions about people wearing blue on purpose to vex or ruin him, and that he felt a vague inclination to murder somebody. The Rev. A. MacLachlan, a clergyman in Hampshire, deposed that, a week or so before the attempt on the Queen's life, Maclean fainted at his garden gate, and seemed in a very lost condition. Dr. Edgar Sheppard, of the Colney Hatch Asylum, and Professor of Psychological Medicine at King's College, who had twice examined Maclean in prison; Dr. Orange, Superintendent of the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, and Dr. Oliver Maurice, surgeon to the Reading Jail, all gave evidence, and agreed that the prisoner was of unsound mind.

The Attorney-General did not contest this point in his brief reply, and when the Lord Chief Justice had summed up, the jury, in a few minutes, found the prisoner not guilty. It was ordered that he should be detained, for his own and others' safety, at the discretion of the Crown; and he is now consigned to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, probably for the remainder of his life.

LACE AND LACE-MAKING.

There are, chiefly in and around Nottingham, lace factories of considerable magnitude, with endless rows of bobbin-frames and warp-frames driven by the mighty steam-engine, and tended by thousands of workpeople; besides finishing establishments, dressing, bleaching, and others, where fancy lace goods, plain net, and curtain pieces, are produced in large quantities for the home and foreign markets. A different kind of manufacture is that of the "pillow-lace," shown in one of our illustrations, as carried on both in East Devon, in the district between the river Axe and the river Exe, of which Honiton and Sidmouth are the immediate centres for this domestic industry; and in some rural districts nearer London, in the villages of Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Oxfordshire; also at Limerick, and at Donaghadee, on the north coast of Ireland. This work is mostly done by women, or by young girls and even children, in their cottages at home, usually sitting at the open door for the sake of the light; and they sell the lace to small dealers in the villages, who dispose of it wholesale to the travelling agents of merchants from the larger towns. The worker sits holding the pillow on her lap, with a paper fastened upon it, in which the pattern is traced and pricked out in pin-holes. She has a number of pairs of little sticks, about four inches long; each pair joined together by a thread which is partly wound round the ends of the sticks. She fixes pins upright in all the holes, and hangs the threads around these pins, after which she begins to intertwist and cross the threads, by passing the little sticks over and under each other, as they hang down loose on the pillow. When all the holes of the

pattern have been filled with pins, and all the threads have been intertwined, the fabric thus produced is a copy of the pattern, which may be a "Honiton sprig." Its parts are then knit together by taking up a stitch, with a threaded "needle pin," through one of the pin-holes, and thereby making a loop, through which one of the lace sticks is passed, and the thread on it knotted with one of the others. Honiton sprigs are joined together, afterwards, either on the pillow, by surrounding them with other lace-work, or by sewing them on to plain net lace with the needle. The wearers of lace, including Royal brides and bridesmaids at Royal weddings, of whom some of our fair readers will be thinking this week, must naturally feel some interest in this pretty manufacture, which employs the quick fingers of their hard-working sisters in many a rustic home.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

An original English dramatist of the Robertsonian type, or, indeed, any type at all, being for the present undiscoverable, the management of the Haymarket Theatre have sensibly availed themselves of the work of a gentleman who is undeniably the cleverest and the most popular of living French playwrights, and have secured the exclusive right of presenting in an English dress the famous play of "Odette," by M. Victorien Sardou. The name of the gentleman who has executed the English version has been (somewhat unjustly, I think) omitted from the Haymarket programme. The work which he has performed may not be of a very dignified order; but he has surely no reason to feel ashamed of it. He has succeeded in introducing numerous and agreeable variations on the air originally performed with such triumphant success at the Vaudeville Theatre, Paris. He has altered, with curious felicity, the nationality of some of his *dramatis personæ*. He has entirely eliminated from the fable the crowning catastrophe of the suicide of Odette; and to this ingenious but, unfortunately, anonymous gentleman finally belongs the credit of having clothed a hybrid drama in hybrid language. Mindful that in the play of "King Henry the Fifth" Shakspeare makes the prisoner of war, Monsieur Le Fez, and the attendant boy talk French, while Ancient Pistol talks English, the English versifier of "Odette," gleefully following so illustrious a precedent, has interlarded his dialogue with choice morsels of the Gallic tongue. Indeed, most of the characters appear to have been at a feast of languages, and to have stolen the scraps. Mrs. Bancroft, stimulated, perhaps, by the remembrance that the historic home of the Italian lyric drama in London is nearly opposite the Haymarket Theatre—Mantua is so very close to Verona—breaks forth in the Tuscan tongue; and I was only disappointed to find that, in the gambling-house scene, the young gentleman who, in a fez, and with a star on the breast of his surtout, was presumably "made up" to represent the exemplary Ismail Pasha, did not favour the audience with a little Arabic. It might perhaps, as a "tag," have brought down the house as triumphantly as Madame Modjeska's "Lâche!" at the end of the first act, and her "Voleur!" at the end of the third, did; to say nothing of Mrs. Bancroft's imitatively vivacious "Fa caldo." Altogether, the smooth, flowing, and sometimes crisp and nervous dialogue in the Haymarket "Odette" may be taken as a new departure in writing for our stage. It has a truly international ring, and may prove, indirectly, a powerful factor in the resumption of negotiations for an Anglo-French treaty of commerce, and in reconciling the protesting signatories of the *Nineteenth Century* to the construction of the Channel Tunnel. Perhaps, after all, the English version of "Odette" may be a work of collaboration: a combined emanation of the genius of Mr. Puff, of the "Critic," Monsieur Fenwick de Porquet, and the ingenious gentleman who used to propound the French puzzles in the *World*:—the polyglot spirit of Ollendorf breathing harmony and unity into the whole.

Oddly enough, the evening which witnessed the remarkably able and interesting production of "Odette" at the Haymarket, was that of the day on which began, in the Civil Court of the Seine, the trial of what is commonly known in Paris as the "Chaulnes Scandal." The case against the Duchesse de Chaulnes is her infidelity to her husband with a gentleman who used to remain for days concealed in the house. "On one occasion," I am quoting from a morning paper, "the Duke, being informed that there was a robber in the place, knocked at the door of his wife's apartment, and found the gentleman hiding therein. The Duchesse acknowledged her guilt, implored his pardon, and signed a full confession, also renouncing her claim to her children, whom, however, she subsequently attempted to steal from the custody of their grandmother, the Duchesse de Chevreuse." The "plot" of the "Chaulnes Scandal" bears in many respects a remarkable similarity to that of "Odette," but the fact varies from the fiction in the circumstances that the Duke de Chaulnes is dead, whereas in the Haymarket piece Lord Henry Trevène continues to live a prosperous gentleman, and he has only one child, a daughter, named Eva.

For the rest, the story of "Odette" may be very briefly narrated. Lord Henry, an English nobleman, and the life and soul of chivalrous honour, has married, against the advice of his prudent brother Arthur, a beautiful and giddy young foreigner, Odette. He loves her with passionate devotion; and, to all seeming, she returns his love. Of their union a child is born—a girl, who, when the curtain rises on the drama, is three years of age. But the reprehensible Odette is enamoured of a Russian prince, named "Troubitzkoï"—it should properly be Troubitskoi;—she is domiciled in Paris, and one night, "after the opera is over," she entertains at tea two of her husband's English friends—Lord Henry is in England, and is not expected to return yet awhile—and the Prince Troubitzkoï aforesaid; him she apparently dismisses; but she has made the dissipated Muscovite understand that he is to come back to her house, by means of an *escalier dérobé*, later in the night, when the two Englishmen shall have taken their departure. Meanwhile, this culpable married woman goes to bed. Soon afterwards her husband, Lord Henry, thinking to give his wife a joyful surprise, turns up in a hurry by the tidal train, accompanied by his brother Arthur. He, however, is destined to be surprised in a very disagreeable manner; for a key is heard to turn in the lock of the door leading to the *escalier dérobé*, and the profligate Troubitzkoï makes his appearance. He is forthwith collared by the indignant husband, and is morally kicked down stairs by Lord Henry's English friends, who propose to call on his friends on the morrow to settle the details of a duel. The stage is now darkened. The reprehensible Odette opens the doors of her chamber and clasps what she believes to be the form of her paramour; but which, a light being thrown on the subject, turns out to be that of her husband. Odette does not appear to be very sorry for what she has done. In fact, she tries to turn the tables on, and eventually defies, Lord Henry; but she is roused to a terrible pitch of exasperation when her wronged husband orders her out of the house, and tells her that she shall never see her child again. The little one has, indeed, been already taken into custody by the discreet Lord Arthur

Trevène. Hereupon, the defeated, foiled, and baffled Odette shrieks out to her husband that he is "un lâche," a coward; and the curtain falls upon what is really a very powerful and impressive situation. It would have been more impressive, however, had Lord Henry locked Odette up in a cupboard, and proceeded to kill Prince Troubitzkoï:—the two English friends holding candles, and "seeing fair."

The next act is not a very strong one. Fifteen years have elapsed, and we are at Nice, at the gay season of the Carnival. Lord Henry Trevène has declined to divorce his wife, with the intention, as he rather selfishly puts it, of depriving her of the privilege of marrying again. The wretched woman has declined the handsome allowance offered her by her husband. She still retains his name; but for a long time has been wandering up and down the Continent under more or less disreputable circumstances. She is now at Nice, maintaining very equivocal relations with an American spiritualist, quack-salver, blackleg, and swindler, Dr. Broadway Wilkes. Once, during her troubled pilgrimage, she has made a fruitless attempt to abduct her daughter. All these details are told about Odette in Act the Second, in which the lady herself does not make her appearance. The personages whom we do see are her daughter Eva, now grown to be of marriageable age; her sweetheart, Lord Shandon, a young Irish nobleman; her doting, but sad and sorrowful papa, Lord Henry, and his two devoted English friends, Mr. John Stratford and Mr. Philip Eden, the last of whom has just married a young lady from Düsseldorf. Eva has been told that her mamma was drowned many years ago at Nice; but Lord Shandon's mother knows all about the Troubitzkoï scandal, and makes it conditional on her granting permission to her son to marry Eva, that Lady Henry Trevène shall relinquish her espousal name, and enter into an agreement never to come to England, and never to molest her daughter. The third act is an extremely entertaining one; although its varied episodes do not help the action of the piece much: being chiefly devoted to an exposition of the humours of the cosmopolitan rascals of either sex who may always be found congregated in such a *refugium peccatorum* as Nice. A card-playing assembly in the apartments of Dr. Broadway Wilkes ends in the exposure of that scarcely fairly-selected type of Transatlantic character as a swindler and a cheat, and the invasion of his premises by the police. When Odette is shown the marked cards which her American guide, philosopher, and friend has used for gambling and swindling purposes, she resorts to the very old French theatrical "trick" of tearing up the cards and hurling the fragments at the scoundrel's head, screaming out "Voleur." This was a most effective "situation," but intensely melodramatic and touching was the subsequent interview between Lady Henry and her husband, who has come to Dr. Broadway Wilkes's rooms in order to propose to Odette the terms agreed upon between himself and Lady Shandon. Odette at first indignantly refuses what she conceives to be her maternal rights, and throughout assumes the attitude rather of the injured than of the guilty party; but at length a kind of compromise is arrived at between husband and wife, and Odette is to be allowed to have an interview with Eva, but in the presence of her father, and on the rigid condition that the mother is not to make herself known to her daughter. In Act the Fourth and last, the promised interview—preceded by some slightly too comic love-making between Lord Shandon and Eva—takes place. It is, from first to last, deeply pathetic. Odette is introduced to Eva as an intimate friend of her departed mother. The poor desolate woman religiously keeps her promise not to reveal her identity to her child; but the struggle within her is awful to witness, and might have melted a softer heart than that of Lord Henry Trevène, whose character throughout the piece appears to be marked by more egoism and more vindictiveness than should be expected from a high-minded English gentleman. Ultimately, Odette, convulsed by emotion, after passionately embracing her daughter, wanders away into the *ewigkeit*—in the French play, I believe, she drowns herself—and Lord Shandon, it is to be presumed, marries Eva Trevène.

I intend to return to "Odette" next week; for, with the limited space at my command, it is manifestly impossible for me to do even moderate justice to the truly admirable acting of Madame Modjeska as Odette, of Mr. Bancroft as Lord Henry Trevène, of Mr. Arthur Cecil as John Stratford, of Mr. H. B. Conway as Philip Eden, of Mr. C. Brookfield as the Figaro-like major-domo Narcisse; and of Mrs. Bancroft as the scheming widow, Lady Walker; and of the charming Miss Mesor as Philip Eden's loving and unsophisticated little wife. Nor shall the merits of Mr. Pinero as the cockney tradesman, Mr. Hurway, and of Miss Wade as his wife; of Mr. Smedley as Prince Troubitzkoï, and Miss C. Grahame as Eva Trevène, of Mr. Owen Dove as Dr. Broadway Wilkes, and Mr. Stewart Dawson as François be forgotten. "Odette" was magnificently placed on the stage, and appeared to give the liveliest satisfaction to a crowded and distinguished audience.

G. A. S.

Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., has been chosen a member of the Dover Harbour Board, in the place of the lion. Mr. Byng, as the representative of the South-Eastern Railway.

The Staines and West Drayton Railway will form part of a through north and south connection, bringing together the whole of the railway systems on the north with those on the south of the metropolis, saving the journey through London both for passengers and goods from the north going south, and vice versa. The construction of the Uxbridge and Rickmansworth section being simultaneously undertaken with this will, by running over a small section of the Great Western system, bring the London and North-Western, the Great Western, and London and South-Western into direct communication with each other. This must prove a great advantage to the general public, and the trade of the district will therefore be benefited by the saving effected in mileage, and consequent reduction in the cost of carriage for all kinds of freight, manures, &c. The prospective advantages may be considered to be a connection with the Midland and Great Northern Railways. To the latter company it will, no doubt, prove an immense advantage; indeed, we believe this company and the South-Eastern and London and Brighton Railways on the south will not be slow to avail themselves of the facilities which will eventually be afforded for an exchange of traffic between the various systems so to be connected, and which will tend materially to relieve the inconvenience and danger arising from the congested condition of the main lines of railway in the neighbourhood of London. The fact that Alderman Cotton, M.P. (the senior member for the City of London), is the chairman of this company, is a guarantee sufficient in itself that the project will be carried to completion, and that with the assistance of his co-directors, apparently all men of good business capacity, the interests of the shareholders will be well looked after during the independent existence of the company, as well as upon its transfer or amalgamation with one or other of the great companies, a matter which the directors, in all probability, will sooner or later have to discuss.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, April 25.

At the risk of being accused of *rabâchage*, of thrumming on the same string, of serving up week after week the Juvenalian *crambe repetita* that is responsible for the death of the poor schoolmasters—whose place in this particular case is taken by the readers of this Journal—I must once more devote a few lines to the great name of Honoré de Balzac. Yesterday I spent two hours in turning over his books and manuscripts, which were on view at the Hôtel Drouot, Salle No. 6, and which to-day and to-morrow will be knocked down to the highest bidders. Balzac was a greedy reader; he loved books, and he had formed an excellent library, which he intended at one time to bequeath to his native town, an idea which the indifference of his compatriots caused him subsequently to abandon. All his books were bound in red calf or morocco, and the predominance of that colour in the bindings of the books to be sold to-day shows that the vast majority were actually Balzac's books, although they are announced as "forming the library of Madame Veuve Honoré de Balzac."

But the most interesting items in the sale are eleven manuscripts and a quantity of volumes of corrected proofs, most of them presented by Balzac to his future wife, Madame de Hanska. The difficulty of execution which Balzac had to overcome in writing his works has become one of the stock themes of the historians of the curiosities of literature. The aspect of his manuscripts and proofs surpasses any idea that description could give. The manuscripts vary much, but most of them are full of erasures. On the first page of the manuscript of "César Birotteau" Balzac has drawn the type of the illustrious perfumer. The manuscript of the "Contes Drôlatiques" is full of sketches; on a blank page Balzac betrays jokingly his troubles, and figures up by thousands of francs his *Comptes Mélancoïques*. The titlepages and often the margins of the manuscripts of the "Recherche de l'Absolu" and of "Eugénie Grandet" are covered with calculations of all kinds; in which we discern fragments like this: "total for June, 7505; July, 1500; floating debt, 3700; deficit, 1705, etc." Always those terrible debts which have tracked even his widow to the grave! As for the proofs, the reader knows how the first proof was transformed by the addition of an incalculable number of intercalations, prolongations, branchings out, scraps of paper of all shapes and sizes stuck with wafers on to the margin—an inextricable maze, a Chinese puzzle, forming one of those famous scrolls and scrawls of cabalistic appearance which the compositors used to pass round, each one refusing to work for more than one hour at a time on Balzac's copy. And Balzac continued correcting and amplifying even to the tenth proof!

This afternoon the books sold at very fair prices. For the benefit of the bibliophiles I noted the highest prices fetched by the manuscripts. The manuscript of the two first dixains of the "Contes Drôlatiques," 1440fr.; "Histoire des Treize," MS., 650fr.; "Eugénie Grandet," MS., 2000fr.; "César Birotteau," MS. and six vols. of corrected proofs, 1520fr.; "Le Lys dans la Vallée," MS. and five vols. of corrected proofs, 1500fr.; "Le Médecin de Campagne," MS. and proofs, eight vols., 1620fr.; "Illusions perdues," MS. and proofs, five vols., 2050fr.; "Béatrix," MS., 820fr.; "Seraphita," MS. and proofs, 720fr.; "La Recherche de l'Absolu," MS., 860fr. A copy of the "Contes Drôlatiques," on Chinese paper, with Gustave Doré's illustrations, sold for 1460fr.

A woman of distinction and of distinguished lineage, the Countess Louise d'Haussonville, died last week, at the age of sixty-four. Madame d'Haussonville was the daughter of the Duke Victor and the sister of the Duke Albert de Broglie, and consequently granddaughter of Madame de Staël, whose daughter married the Duke Victor de Broglie. Madame d'Haussonville was an authoress of considerable talent. She wrote under the pseudonym of "the author of 'Robert Emmet,'" the title of her first novel. Wife, daughter, and sister of Academicians, Madame d'Haussonville presided over a *salon* which was decidedly the most intellectual of the *salons* of the Faubourg St. Germain. She was a woman of talent, of tact, and of *esprit*, who knew how to continue the traditions of the literary *salons* of the last century. Her remains have been conveyed to Coppey, where they will be interred in the vault of the Necker-Staël family.

In 1843 Victor Hugo's trilogy "Les Burgraves" was played at the Comédie Française, and soundly hissed. On that occasion the poet, unwilling to admit that his genius had been subjected to the insult in question, discovered a sublime periphrasis, and remarked in a nonchalant tone, in the presence of the actors, "Il paraît qu'on trouble ma pièce!" However, the failure of the "Burgraves" caused Victor Hugo to take the formal resolution not to expose himself to hisses in future, and so he has kept in his portfolio half a dozen dramas, the titles of which alone are known to fame—"Torquemada," "le Grand'mère," "Peut-être, Frère de Gavroche," &c. It appears that the manuscript of "Torquemada" is now in the hands of the printer, and that the piece will be published next month. Then the question presents itself, "Torquemada" being no longer *inédit* and the author being able to stand by the printed text, will not Victor Hugo allow the piece to be played? Will he not, at the same time, be able to abide by his resolution of 1843, and to authorise the representation of his drama? The acolytes of the idol of the Avenue d'Eylau are busy discussing this delicate point of literary casuistry; and some, favoured with the confidence of the poet, venture to predict that "Torquemada" will be played at the Odéon next season.

Apropos of the Odéon, the centenary of the foundation of that theatre was celebrated quietly last night by a performance of the "Mariage de Figaro." The Odéon was really opened on April 9, 1782, so that the centenary was not celebrated exactly up to date; but when a theatre is in its hundred and first year, a fortnight more or less does not make much difference. For that matter, the ceremony was without éclat. It may interest the curious in matters theatrical to know that M. Porol and Monval have recently published the second volume of their anecdotal history of the Odéon, in which they have faithfully and minutely narrated the almost uninterrupted career of misfortune which the second Théâtre Français had experienced since its foundation.

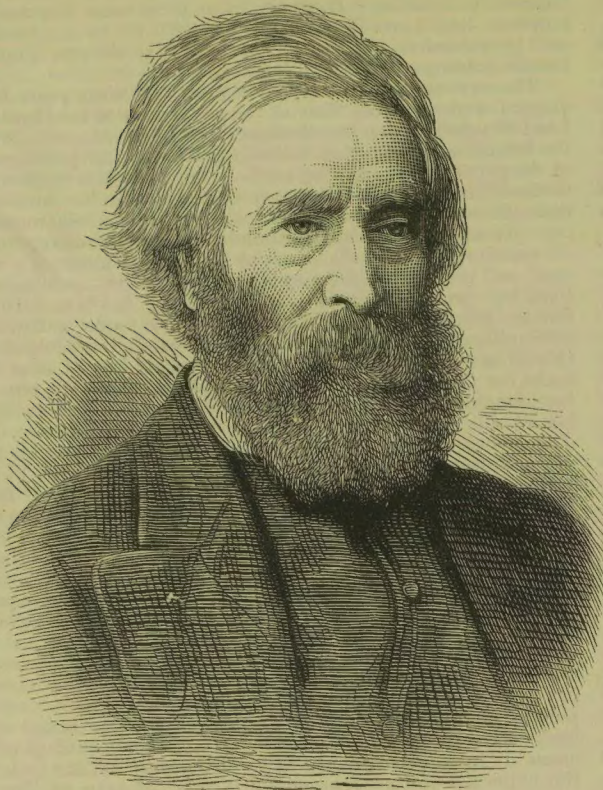
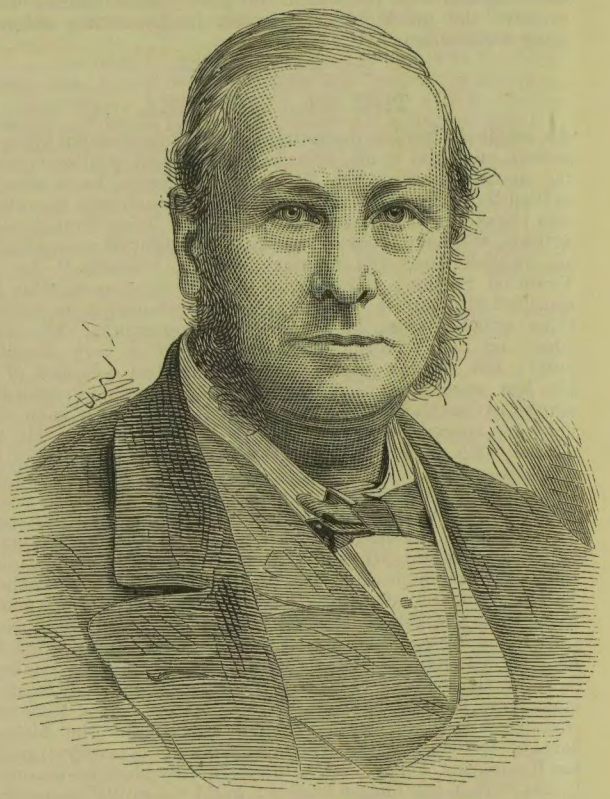
When the Chamber resumes its labours it will probably commence with a course of theology. No less than seven bills against clericalism are on the order of the day—namely, M. Paul Bert's bills against the exercise of the Catholic faith in France and the suppression of the theological faculties; M. Waldeck-Rousseau's bill on associations; M. Jules Roche's bill relating to the secularisation of the property of the religious congregations, seminaries, consistories, &c., and to the separation of the Church and the State; M. Corentin Guyho's bills relating to the limitation of the power of the Bishops; and the Boysset bill for the abrogation of the Concordat.

M. Louis Blanc is again seriously ill, and obliged to keep his bed.

T. C.



MR. G. F. BODLEY, A.R.A.

MR. W. FETTES DOUGLAS,
PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY.—SEE PAGE 406.

MR. G. AITCHISON, A.R.A.

EDWARD DUNCAN.

By the death of this artist, on the 11th inst., at his residence, Park-road, Haverstock-hill, the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours has lost one of its oldest and most valued members. Mr. Duncan was born in London in 1803, and showed a love of drawing at a very early age. His parents artied him to Robert Havell, the aquatinter, though he had already a predilection for painting. During his pupilage he had frequent opportunities of studying and occasionally of copying fine water-colour drawings by William Havell, and he at length determined to abandon engraving for painting. At an early period of his career he joined the new Society of Painters in Water-Colours, but subsequently withdrew. In 1848 he was elected an Associate of the "Old," now Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours, and a full member the following year. His popularity thenceforth grew rapidly, and his works eventually were in wide request. His more important drawings were chiefly marine subjects, but he also painted many large landscapes—frequently with sheep. We have space only to name a few of his very numerous productions, such as "The Wreck," "The Life-boat," "Fishing-boats making for the Harbour of Boulogne—early morning," "Blue Lights," "Oyster Dredgers—Swansea Bay," and "Landing Fish on the Sands at Whitby." Mr. Duncan preserved the early traditions of our school of water-colour painting; and his drawings were executed without admixture of "body colour." Throughout, he was careful and conscientious in his painting, and betrayed no signs of failing power to the last. He was working on several important pictures in oil and water colours within a few weeks of his death.

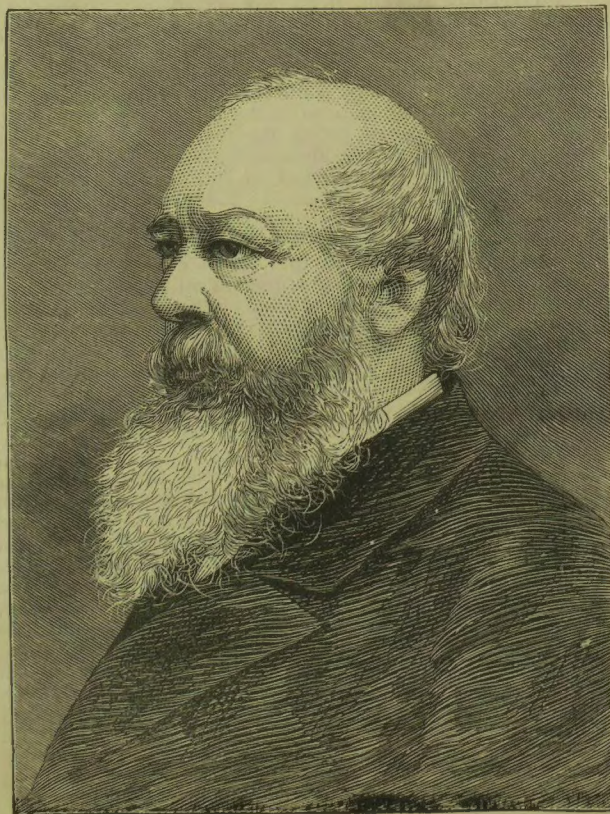
Mr. Duncan was not only one of the truest artists, but was one of the most liberal-minded of men. He had a good word for everyone, especially for young and struggling artists. He remembered his own early struggles, and was always free to admit that he had to thank the late Mr. Herbert Ingram and the *Illustrated London News* in a great measure for his ultimate success in life as an artist. In the early years of this Journal he was a frequent contributor to its pages. Besides an excellent series of country scenes, he drew a large number of other subjects chiefly relating to agricultural or maritime life, but all bearing the true stamp of genius. It is remarkable that so many of our eminent water-colour painters should have commenced their artistic life either as engravers or draughtsmen on wood. Not the least distinguished among them was the good man and genuine artist who has just passed away.

An Industrial and Fine Art Exhibition will be opened next Monday, at the Drill-hall, Kingston-on-Thames, by the Duke of Cambridge.

The annual meeting of the Council of and subscribers to the Art Union of London was held on Tuesday in the Adelphi Theatre. The amount of subscriptions received was £13,927, of which £3228 had been allotted for prizes, £614 set apart for promoting works of art for accumulated payments, and £6739 for the printing of the year, almanack, exhibition, report, and reserve fund. For agents' commission and charges, advertisements, printing, postage, and rent, the sum of £3345 had been expended. Mr. George Godwin presided, and Mr. Hallett read the annual report, which stated that the amount to be expended in prizes will thus be allotted:—One work at £100; two at £75; two at £60; four at £50; five at £45; five at £40; eight at £35; eight at £30; eight at £25; ten at £20; fifteen at £15; and twenty at £10. The presentation work for the coming year will be a line engraving by Mr. Lumb Stocks, R.A., and Mr. Charles Jeans from the picture by Mr. J. B. Burgess exhibited at the Royal Academy of 1868, entitled "The Child Stealers."—The report was agreed to, and the drawing of prizes proceeded with, the first (value £100) being drawn for D'Izazil, of Jerez, in Spain.



MR. HENRY WOODS, A.R.A.



THE LATE MR. EDWARD DUNCAN, ARTIST.

A FISHER-GIRL OF LISBON.

The river-side population of the Portuguese capital city on the Tagus presents a variety of picturesque figures, one of which is that of the barefooted maiden, with a basket of fish on her head, briskly stepping from the boat to the quay, and going to sell her fresh wares in the town, where she is likely to find customers for the best of the newly-caught finny creatures, on that coast the most delicious eating in their proper season. As this girl walks boldly and gaily along, she will perhaps be overheard singing a favourite ditty of her sex in Portugal, telling of the possession of five lovers at once, three for the morning, two for the afternoon, with a frank confession of her indifferent behaviour to them all:—

Eu tenho cinco namoros,
Tres a manha, dois de tarde;
A todos elles eu minto,
So a ti fallo a verdade.

But we are not at all inclined to believe her.

NEW ASSOCIATES OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Mr. George Aitchison, A.R.A., architect and decorative artist, was born in London, in 1825. He received his first education at Merchant Taylors' School; was articled to his father, the late Mr. J. Aitchison, architect, in 1841; became a student of the Royal Academy in 1847; matriculated at London University in 1848; entered University College the same year, and took prizes in mathematics in 1849 and 1850; and obtained the B.A. degree at the University of London in 1850. From 1853 to 1855 he travelled in Italy and France; and joined his father in business in 1859. He became a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1862; and has gained medals at the Philadelphia, Sydney, and Melbourne Exhibitions; he was also commissioned to design the furniture and decorative arrangements of the British Fine-Art Section at the Paris Great Exhibition of 1878. The following year he was appointed an Officer of Public Instruction by the French Government. Among Mr. Aitchison's principal works are large buildings for the London and St. Katharine's Docks Company Offices, in Mark and Mincing Lanes; the Board-Room for the Thames Conservancy, and Founders' Hall; Sir Frederick Leighton's house at Kensington, including the decoration of the Arab Hall there; studios and galleries for Mr. Watts, Mr. Calderon, and other artists; houses for Lord Richard Grosvenor; schools, Turkish baths, and shops in various localities. He also designed decorations for H.R.H. Princess Louise in Kensington Palace, and for the houses of several noblemen and gentlemen.

Mr. Henry Woods, A.R.A., painter of figures in combination with landscape and architecture, was born in 1846, at Warrington, and was educated at the Grammar School there. He also commenced his art studies at the school of art of his native town, under Mr. J. Christmas Thompson—who is still master of the school. In 1864 young Woods came to London and studied at South Kensington for some years. Like several other painters who have won distinction, he has drawn largely for the wood engraver in illustration of books and periodicals. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1869, but his more important works date from 1873. Among the earlier of these are "Going Home," "Haymakers," "Convalescents at Highgate," "Good-bye," and "A Good Bargain." For the last few years he has painted at Vienna, and there he has worked, we believe, occasionally with his brother-in-law, Mr. Fildes, A.R.A., and the Dutch painter Van Haanen, whose "Pearl Stringer" obtained a deserved success at our Royal Academy two years ago. We were among the first to note the merit of Mr. Woods' Venetian pictures, among which are "A Venetian Ferry," "Sunshine," "Street Trading in Venice," "The Ducal Courtyard," "The Foot of the Rialto," and "The Gondolier's Courtship."



A FISHER-GIRL OF LISBON.

MR. W. F. DOUGLAS, P.R.S.A.

The new President of the Royal Scottish Academy was born at Edinburgh in 1822, and has passed his life there, with the exception of a year or two spent in Italy and elsewhere. He was a pupil for a few months of Sir William Allan at the Trustees Academy, and afterwards drew much from the sculpture there. Mr. Douglas commenced his career as a portrait-painter, and his first exhibited works were portraits. Subsequently he has practised in almost every department of painting. He has been a regular exhibitor at the Scottish Academy, but has seldom contributed to the London Academy. The list of the painter's works in *genre*, history, and illustrations of literature—many of them of great merit—is too long even to give a selection from them. In 1851 he was elected an Associate, and in 1854 a full member of the Scottish Academy.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

The first impression among artists and critics of this year's display at Burlington House seems to be that it scarcely reaches the recent average, except in portraiture. It is early to offer an opinion, or pretend to pass a verdict; yet first impressions of pictures, as of persons, are often the truest; and, unfortunately, a Royal Academy Exhibition seldom improves upon acquaintance. Big canvases abound, but the thought or technical merit expended on them is not always commensurate with the size. The exhibition suffers, as we anticipated, from the circumstance that important works in unusual number (by Alma Tadema, Frith, Fildes, and several others) could not be finished in time. But several—more than usual, it strikes us—of the works of the R.A.'s who have put in appearance betray failing powers to a lamentable extent, and that repeatedly and on a large scale. Even Mr. Millais is not always himself, nor Mr. Watts; while the President but intensifies and exaggerates his peculiarities of treatment. There are younger Associates, too, who should be urged to discontinue their "pot-boilers" and betake themselves to serious study. The strength of the exhibition certainly resides in larger proportion than last year in a few foreign pictures and works by "outsiders." The portraits are many of them fine, as already intimated, but there are too many of one pattern from several contributors. The quantity of showy but superficial commonplace work it seems hopeless to find reduced. In technicalities there is an advance if we recall the exhibitions of twenty years back; but this advance is by no means proportionate to the increase of the cultivation of art. If in its extension art is not more shallow, like some stream bursting artificial barriers, it does not generally rise to a much higher level. And notwithstanding boasted improvements in the Academy schools, it is not in the higher technicalities of figures, draughtsmanship, composition, and tone that much improvement is manifest. In these respects we have still much to learn from the Continental schools; but that never will be learnt till our leading artists adopt the foreign system of opening their studios to a body of pupils; and until our national Exhibition, by being enlarged and freely opened to foreign artists, like the Paris Salon, contains sufficient materials for estimating the whole present condition of contemporaneous art.

An enlargement of the exhibition space is more and more sorely needed, if only to represent our native art outside the Academic pale. The Academicians propose, it is said, to add two new rooms to the existing accommodation at Burlington House—a very "small mercy indeed" for which to be thankful, seeing that the number of works by outsiders offered for exhibition have doubled since the Academy removed to Piccadilly. Yet, strange to say, the large lecture-room, which had hitherto been appropriated for pictures (to find room for which the greatest pressure exists), has now been devoted to sculpture, in exchange for the smaller room, No. 6, although previously sculpture was accommodated advantageously, comparatively to its relative deserts. The "Vestibule," moreover, is disused altogether. Nearly 10,000 works are said to have been sent in this year! To justly adjudge the claims of each of this vast mass, and to fairly allocate those selected according to relative merit, was obviously an impossibility within sixteen or seventeen working days. The selection and hanging must therefore have been little better than a haphazard scramble. And it follows of necessity that some hundreds of works entitled to be submitted to the public judgment are rejected. To our certain knowledge, many of them are at least equal to the works of the average Academician and Associate. For this rapidly growing evil, and all the cruel injustice that it involves, there is a palliative of simple application—one the adoption of which we have often urged. If the sixty R.A.'s and A.R.A.'s will not give up their self-voted rights to each place eight productions of their own, bad or good, in so many of the best positions, let them at least ordain that no "outsider" shall send in more than two. The greatest artist in Europe is not allowed to contribute more than two works to the Paris Salon. By making such rule the number of works presented would be at once reduced to something like manageable proportions; more justice would be done to the outside contributors; they would do more justice to themselves by offering only their best efforts; and consequently a better selection would be seen by the public. The present regulation was made more than one hundred years ago, and it is high time to modify it, now that professional artists have multiplied in the proportion probably of nearly a hundred to one.

In proceeding to review the present gathering, we shall, for the moment, attempt only a cursory survey of some of the more remarkable works, reserving criticism in detail for future articles. In Gallery I., then, we are arrested first by Mr. Pettie's illustration of Hood's "Dream of Eugene Aram," the murderer being impelled to talk to his young pupil of Cain. Close by is the same painter's representation of the Duke of Monmouth when a prisoner, with reddened eyes, crawling to the feet of James II., in that interview which the King in his dastardly revenge granted only to refuse mercy. We may as well also mention here Mr. Pettie's principal work in the Great Room, representing a palmer, worn and grey, relating the story of his travels in the Holy Land to a rather indifferent Saxon thane and his spouse. A smaller canvas would, we think, have sufficed for this subject: both thought and execution seem slight; nor is the dramatic conception in the two first-named works profound. Returning to Room No. 1, we have next a striking fancy by Briton Riviere—a portal, with strange devices, guarded by two leopards; the animals capitably painted, of course. A half-length of Mrs. James Stern (29), in *sang de bœuf* coloured robe relieved against French tapestry, is the first portrait by Mr. Millais in the order of the walls, and in this and the neighbouring "Dorothy Thorpe" which recalls the "Cinderella," as also in the little Princess Marie (353), daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, our English master seems to have been unwontedly careful, and has used "stippling" in the "carnations" more than usual, relying less on the first spontaneous stroke of the brush; and, in so far as he has done this, his execution seems rather less

artistic, and the colouring acquires not altogether harmonious "bloom." In Room II., however, is a portrait of Sir Henry Thompson, the flesh of which inclines, on the contrary, slightly to yellow. But this portrait is instinct with life and character: a marvellous likeness, as all who know the eminent surgeon will say. A noble portrait of Cardinal Newman (1514), in his red robes, marvellously complete, yet transparent in modelling; and half-lengths of Mr. D. Thwaites (553) and Mrs. Budgett (505) complete the number of Mr. Millais's contributions. As we have remarked a certain timidity in some of these works, we cannot refrain from also naming a splendid piece of audacity in the portrait of Miss Thorpe, already named—i.e., the painting of the silver bowl, gilt inside, in the milk in which the little lady is about to soak biscuits for her pet spaniels. Not Velasquez among the old masters, nor Volon among the moderns, ever hit off a finer bit of still-life.

Resuming the order of the catalogue (though not denying ourselves occasionally the convenience of grouping a given artist's works), we arrive at "Day Dreams" (56), a girl languidly caressing her own hands, by Sir Frederick Leighton. More important is "Wedded" (71), close by—a woman letting her head fall back, in a melting passion of love, towards her mate, who in the same mood kisses the tips of the fingers of her proffered hand over her shoulder. We need not dwell on these, nor on the "Antigone" (474); the reader may readily imagine the sumptuous draperies and Oriental or classical accessories introduced in all three. We must also reserve for future consideration a design (1244) by Sir Frederick for a portion of the decoration of the dome of St. Paul's, which we shall review when noticing the general scheme for that work, as shown in a section of the dome in relieved curvilinear form, in the architectural room with Mr. Poynter's complementary designs depicted thereon. The President's most important work of the year is "Phryne at Eleusis," in the Great Room. It is a colossal nearly nude figure: the Athenian hetaira is loosening the last fillet that binds her almost dishevelled hair (which is of a deep red colour) preparatory to entering the sea at the public festival of the Eleusinian mysteries. She stands under the portico of the Temple of Demeter, through the intercolumniation of which the sea is seen; a mass of dark olive drapery fallen behind her serves to relieve the figure, and with one hand she is unfolding a last swathe of red drapery. Her flesh is of a deep tawny hue, to be accounted for, we assume, as an effect of firelight from a sacrificial rite in progress. But whether from artificial light, or the declining sun, the effect is that of a general local colour or stain rather than a ray. The figure appears taller than the Greek standard; but the sweeping contours and general form are, we need hardly say, very beautiful; though, as inevitably, smooth and waxen in texture, without the subtle indications of the accidents of surface that constitute the higher beauty of natural form, and that would certainly be found in a statue by Praxiteles, or a picture by Apelles from the living Phryne. With all deductions, it is one of the President's most considerable achievements; but we may well ask whether the artificial feeling and decorative motive of such a work is a fitting model for the students of our school, and calculated to win the tolerance of the British public to a display of the female nude—the purest and most ennobling subject for the painter, if only rightly treated—treated with loyal reverence for Nature—idealised, but not eviscerated.

Retracing our steps once more, we pause before a picture (64) by Munkacsy, in which he is far more at home than in the "Christ Before Pilate," reviewed in another column. It shows a lady arranging a bouquet in a gorgeously-furnished apartment, "Avant la fête de papa." The figures and objects are touched with masterly decision, and tell with surprising lustre out of their rich bituminous ground; but there is a want of atmospheric grey, and of the "modesty of Nature." H. W. B. Davis has painted nothing better than his large picture of cattle and sheep under an effect of sunset, which also irradiates the purple hills of "Ross-shire" (145). Van Haanen's (176) interior of a Venetian dressmakers' shop—some-what similar in motive to his "Pearl Stringers"—will maintain, or almost maintain, his reputation; and very nearly up to the same high level of merit is the scene before the stall of a Venetian bric-a-brac dealer (182) by Mr. H. Woods, the new Associate, whose portrait we engrave this week.

Passing fine portraits by Mr. Oulless and Mr. Holl, we enter the Great Room. Here, worthily occupying the post of honour at its head, is Mr. Goodall's very large impressive picture of the ruins of "Memphis," with the one remaining fallen colossus of Rameses II., lying on the now desolate site in the gathering shades of evening; the rays of the low sun touching only the dome of the modern mosque and a few lofty palms; with no sign of life near, save a solitary fellah who has brought his buffaloes to drink at a pool, and a couple of ibises—no longer guarded as sacred birds in the great temple. Another large composition is Mr. Marks's illustration of "King Henry VI.," representing Jack Cade with his rabblement arraignment Lord Say—a picture with obvious character and humour, but somewhat disappointing. "The Meeting of St. Francis and St. Dominic amongst the Ruins of Ancient Rome" (267), by Mr. Armitage, is suggestive, though rather dry in treatment. The "Molly" (281), of "Wapping Old Stairs" and "Sally in our Alley" (282), by Mr. Leslie (which hang as pendants), have the naive, old-fashioned grace of the painter, but strike us, the "Molly" especially, as too dainty. Frank Dicksee's picture (290) of a young Italian whispering to his lady-love in a garden seat shaded by laurels, is an artistic exorcism on moonlight effect, but we prefer the less honeyed and more robust and pathetic sentiment and meaning of earlier works. Mr. Burgess's Spanish street-scene (294), with a girl embarrassed almost to tears, and the public letter-writer scarcely less puzzled, by the contradictory counsels of the girl's friends, as to the answer she should give to a letter, tells the story well. Mr. Long's principal picture (302) illustrates the song of Deborah in Judges—"Why tarry the wheels of his chariot." The mother of Sisera sits looking anxiously out of a casement, with her maids about her in various attitudes of listening and expectation—one of them weaving a chaplet for the brow that is already pierced by the nail of Jael. The situation is dramatically conceived; but before this, as before his minor works, the suggestion arises that the artist must not relax his efforts as regards technicalities if he would maintain the reputation he has honourably won. Mr. Herbert's large principal picture, "Treasure-Seekers Despoiling a Tomb" (314), and which represents modern Greeks abstracting gold ornaments from a tomb, into which they have sacrilegiously broken, may be commended to the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments. The tomb is that of Philistion, the comic actor, the interesting epitaph on which is quoted in the catalogue. But we must return to this picture; as also to the coast-scenes and landscapes by Mr. Hook; and the noteworthy pictures in the following rooms.

The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University has appointed Mr. Matthew Arnold, M.A., to the office of Sir Robert Rede's lecturer for the ensuing year.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday General Ferriers, the Minister for War, stated that the amount asked—about £13,000,000—spread over five years, would be employed principally in the construction of forts round the coast and fortifications to defend Rome, and would be sufficient to ensure the complete defence of the country. On Monday the Chamber proceeded with the discussion on the Extraordinary Military Expenditure Bill. On Tuesday the debate was concluded on the condition of the navy. The order of the day pure and simple, which the Government accepted as a vote of confidence, was carried.

The strike among the composers in Rome has ended, they having to give way.

SPAIN.

Last Saturday evening the Congress of Deputies approved the Franco-Spanish commercial treaty by 237 votes to 59. On Monday a vote of censure on Señor Comacho, the Minister of Finance, was rejected by 152 votes against 46.

The Spanish Hygienic Society held their inaugural meeting on Sunday night. King Alfonso, who was surrounded by a number of eminent physicians, eulogised the objects of the association as calculated to improve the general condition of society, and to fortify the superior physique of the Spanish race, especially as regarded the industrial and agricultural classes. His Majesty's remarks were received with repeated cries of "Long live the King!"

GERMANY.

The Emperor and Empress take daily drives together at Wiesbaden. The Grand Duke Vladimir arrived there yesterday week, and was received at the station by the Emperor William. The Grand Duke left next day, arriving at Berlin in the evening at eight o'clock. He was received at the railway station by the Crown Prince, who accompanied him to the Russian Embassy. The Grand Duke left Berlin for St. Petersburg at eleven. While at Wiesbaden he repeatedly assured the Emperor William that the intentions of the Czar and the Russian people were not of an aggressive character. The object of the Grand Duke Vladimir's visit was to bring the official invitation to the Czar's coronation. The Emperor William will be represented by the Crown Prince.

On Tuesday the Prussian Chamber passed, on the third reading, the bill for completing the network of State railways by the construction of several important branch lines.

In the German Federal Council on Monday the Tobacco Monopoly Bill was adopted by 36 to 22 votes.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Austrian Delegation has all but unanimously approved the credit of 23,739,000 florins asked for by the Government for the troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina; but the Hungarian Delegation insists on a reduction of two million florins.

The trial is proceeding in Vienna of the persons accused of having contributed by culpable negligence to the disaster at the Ring Theatre. It has now been ascertained that the total number of victims by the fire was 384.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial Order has been promulgated in St. Petersburg prohibiting military men from delivering political speeches or publicly expressing opinions on political affairs. Functionaries in the War Office are at the same time reminded that they continue to be prohibited from publishing, without the sanction of their superiors, any printed matter respecting foreign countries.

All trials arising out of the outrages on Russian Jews have been ordered by the Emperor to be proceeded with as urgent.

DENMARK.

The Landsting, or Upper House, of the Rigsdag on Tuesday adopted, by 37 votes to 21, an Order of the Day approving the policy of the Government with regard to fortifications.

AMERICA.

In consequence of numerous complaints of the receipt of sanded cotton from America, the committee of the New York Cotton Exchange have been making inquiry, and have come to the conclusion that the sanding is due mostly to atmospheric causes—the dryness of last season causing the sand-dust to be beaten into the cotton bolls.

Nearly 20,000 emigrants, consisting largely of Germans and Italians, arrived in New York last week.

A cyclone has passed over Monticello (Mississippi) by which twenty-one persons were killed and many others injured.

The steamer City of Sanford has been destroyed by fire on the St. John's river, Florida. Several lives were lost.

CANADA.

The Dominion House of Commons on Thursday week passed the bill for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The bill provides that the line shall go through some other than the Yellowhead Pass. Yesterday week the House passed unanimously an address to the Queen praying that a form of self-government should be granted to Ireland, and that clemency should be extended to the Irish political prisoners; and Sir J. Macdonald said he would send the address to the Senate for its concurrence. On Saturday the House rejected, by 104 to 58, a motion in favour of Canada negotiating directly with foreign States for commercial treaties.

The British Columbia Legislature has been prorogued.

AUSTRALIA.

The Government of Victoria is materially strengthening the defences of the colony.

The Melbourne Argus reports that new pearling grounds, supposed to be from fifteen to twenty miles long, have been discovered off Beagle Bay, on the north coast of Western Australia.

NEW ZEALAND.

Upon the resignation of the Hon. John Hall as Premier, in consequence of continued ill-health, the Ministry was re-constituted—the Hon. Frederick Whitaker, formerly Premier and Attorney-General in Mr. Hall's Administration, being now once more Premier. All the other Ministers have been reappointed to the offices they held in Mr. Hall's Cabinet.

Mr. Barnum has sent to the Consul at Bangkok, for presentation to the King of Siam, a formal petition for the loan on his Majesty's own terms, of a white elephant.

Some coal-mines in China have been closed because the Censor has expressed a solemn fear that their continued working might release the Earth Dragon, and bring trouble on the Imperial family.

It is reported that the schooner Pet, from Bunbury to Adelaide, was struck by a sperm whale about fifty miles south of Cape Leuwih, and foundered in a few minutes. All on board escaped except the captain in his cabin, who was drowned.

At the British Embassy, Constantinople, on the 20th inst., was solemnised the marriage of Miss Hamilton, sister of the Countess of Dufferin, with Mr. Arthur Nicolson, second son of Sir Frederick W. E. Nicolson, C.B., in presence of many of the Turkish Ministers of State, the diplomatic body, and other personages of distinction.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The House of Lords reassembled after the Easter Recess at four o'clock instead of five on the 20th inst. As this earlier hour of meeting was agreed to at the suggestion of Lord Camperdown, it might fairly have been anticipated that the noble Lord would have provided the House with some tid-bit for discussion. But up to date neither his Lordship nor any other of the younger peers has given substantial reason for the assembling of the House an hour earlier than heretofore. On the Thursday and Friday of last week, literally the only business transacted worth mentioning was the passing through its final stage of the Duke of Albany's Establishment Bill, and the giving of Royal Assent thereto by Commission. The Earl of Dunraven, it is true, on Monday (with the frankness presumably of the candid friend who would not be averse to accepting office), poured a rhetorical flank fire into the Ministerial Bench on account of the alleged uncertain note which the Prime Minister emitted in speaking of the Irish Court of Appeal's decision with regard to the case of "Adams v. Dunreath." In the present critical juncture of affairs in Ireland, however, it may be submitted that the cold criticism of Lord Dunraven, and the trenchant attacks of Earl Cairns and the Marquis of Salisbury on Mr. Gladstone and the Irish Land Act would be more appropriate in a University or Fleet-street discussion forum than in Parliament. Undoubtedly smart and pungent as the speeches of the Leaders of the Opposition were as arguments against the hostility the Premier evinced to the Lords' Committee, especially as the Government itself now admits the necessity of revising the Land Act, the seasonableness of these lively assaults, and also of the Earl of Galloway's and Lord Salisbury's animadversions last Tuesday on Mr. Gladstone's rather ambiguously uttered concerning threatening letters, may be gravely doubted. Rarely has there been a crisis when the co-operation of both great parties of the State has been more needed for the pacification of Ireland.

Coming to the Lower House, Mr. Forster has furnished a noteworthy instance of the angry feeling which can be in an instant aroused by the lack of tact or imagination on the part of a Minister. Great sympathy has indubitably been deserved by the well-meaning Bradford Secretary for Ireland. In the place of measureless abuse, in the teeth of well-nigh overwhelming difficulties, Mr. Forster has sturdily striven to keep the peace in unhappy Ireland. But the right hon. gentleman was singularly wanting in judgment in returning so inadequate a reply to Mr. Sexton on Thursday week as that Mr. Clifford Lloyd knew nothing of Inspector Smith's circular to the Police for his protection. Nothing could have been more mischievous than this barbarous circular, which absolutely promised constables absolution if in the reckless use of firearms they should in error shoot an innocent man. Taking advantage of Mr. Forster's strange omission to reprimand the writer of this official document, Mr. Sexton moved the adjournment of the House in order to denounce the act with eloquence and indignation. What was the result? Mr. Forster brought down upon his head a torrent of rebukes from other Home Rule members, Mr. Shaw and Mr. Mitchell Henry joining in the condemnation of the circular, Mr. Redmond being expelled for the sitting for accusing the Secretary for Ireland of dishonesty, and Mr. O'Connor Power in an impromptu speech of exceptional power giving the Irish Executive a timely hint that the hour has arrived to govern Ireland according to Irish ideas. In five hours were wasted simply because Mr. Forster did not say at the spur of the moment what so conscientious a statesman must readily allow was the right thing to say.

Whilst this Irish tempest raged, a sweet little cherub, so to speak, sat up aloft in the gallery, and looked after "poor Jack" and her Majesty's Navy. This was Lord Henry Lennox, who, after spending his days and nights in poring over French bluebooks, was ready to descend, and, by the quotation of a formidable array of figures, endeavour to persuade the Secretary to the Admiralty that it was absolutely necessary for England to greatly increase the number of her ironclads if she would cope with France alone on the sea. But Mr. Trevelyan disputed the facts and figures alike of Lord Henry Lennox, and stoutly maintained that Britannia was quite as ready to rule the waves now as in the days of Nelson. All the same, so high and practical an authority as Mr. W. H. Smith reminded the Admiralty that it would be advisable to have our ships of war readier than they are for any emergency.

The vote of £90,921 for the public parks of London was yesterday week objected to by Mr. Labouchere on the score that the Metropolis ought to pay at least for Victoria, Kensington, and Battersea Parks; but Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, able and zealous as First Commissioner, had the satisfaction of seeing the vote sanctioned at last.

The Budget which Mr. Gladstone introduced on Monday in a speech two hours long—an overflowing House assembling, as usual, to hear the Financial Statement—was probably one of the least satisfactory the Prime Minister has ever produced. Expenditure "growing," and revenue "sluggish"—quite a Dick Swiveller way of putting the question—there was only the small surplus of £350,000 on the right side of the national ledger for the past year, the revenue being £85,822,000, and the expenditure £85,472,000. From the point of view of social progress, the most satisfactory facts the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to adduce were that the revenue from the duties on drink had fallen off considerably, and that the deposits in savings banks had increased by millions. With regard to 1882-3, Mr. Gladstone estimated the revenue at £84,935,000, and the expenditure at £84,630,000, giving a surplus of £305,000. With this comparatively small sum in hand, he would be happy when the hour was ripe to fulfil his promise, and abolish the Highway Rate. But it would not be sufficient by itself. Amid much laughter—provoked possibly at the notion that the mountain had laboured and brought forth a mouse—Mr. Gladstone mentioned that private carriages would be additionally taxed—the duty on four-wheeled carriages being raised from £2 2s. to £3 3s., and that on two-wheeled carriages from 15s. to £1 1s.; the £247,000 yielded by this increase being put by till it could contribute to the end in view. This was literally the gist of the Budget.

Whether the Government are not employing stringency in a wrong direction in their Parliamentary Elections Bill may at least be worth consideration, in the face of the many objections urged to it on both sides of the House on Tuesday, when Mr. Callan talked the measure out for the day. The same day Mr. Leighton led to a serviceable debate on the Lunacy Laws, which will, it is to be hoped, bring about a stricter supervision of the insane who are at large—a large class, indeed, according to Carlyle.

The Irish Land Act came up for criticism again by the Commons on Wednesday. Mr. Parnell's bill for the Amendment of the Act in the direction of wiping off arrears of rent due previous to the August of 1880, the revision of leases, the definition of improvements, and the facilitating of purchases, found an inflexible introducer in Mr. Redmond. Mr. Gladstone admitted the necessity of dealing with the

arrears, and announced the Government's intention of legislating on this point in the course of the Session. What he had to say with regard to purchase it would be proper to postpone till Mr. W. H. Smith's proposal was before the House. On the other points, it would be premature to touch this year. While intimating it might be necessary to apply for fresh powers for the maintenance of order in Ireland, the Prime Minister earnestly assured Irish members that compulsory government was entirely repugnant to the Ministry.

THE COURT.

Another important transaction in the life of her Majesty has been performed this week in the marriage of her youngest and last unmarried son, Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, with Princess Helen of Waldeck, which was solemnised on Thursday at Windsor. The Queen upon this occasion received at the Castle all the members of her family in England; also her son-in-law, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and his eldest daughter, Princess Victoria; the King and Queen of the Netherlands, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and Duke Ernest Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein. Her Majesty evinced the utmost interest in all the preparations for the marriage, inspecting the arrangements of St. George's Chapel during progress, and also drove through the Royal borough to see the decorations. The Castle was filled with guests, and Frogmore and Cumberland Lodge were brought into requisition for the accommodation of visitors. An account of the arrival of the bride, on Tuesday, and of the wedding ceremony, on Thursday, will be found in another page.

State Banquets were given by her Majesty on the eve of the Royal marriage and on the wedding day.

Earlier in the week the Queen formally received addresses of congratulation on her providential escape from assassination from the Corporation of the City of London, from her Majesty's Commission of Lieutenancy of the City of London, from the body of English Presbyterian Ministers resident in and near the cities of London and Westminster, from the Corporation of the City of Edinburgh, and the Corporation of the City of Dublin. Princess Beatrice was present. The several deputations lunched in the Waterloo Chamber. A guard of honour of the Scots Guards, with the band of the regiment, was mounted in the quadrangle of the castle. The Queen also received by the hand of the Duke of Connaught a similar congratulatory address on behalf of the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench of Gray's Inn.

Her Majesty, too, gave audience to Earl Granville, who afterwards introduced M. Tissot, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the French Republic; and Sir Peter Braila, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Greece, to present their credentials. The Queen also received the Serbian Minister, who presented Royal letters announcing King Milan's assumption of the Royal title, and at the same time delivering the insignia of the Serbian Order of Takova.

Mr. A. Bassano has photographed her Majesty, with the infant Princess Margaret of Connaught and Princess Beatrice.

The Queen has been much grieved by the loss of a highly valued servant, Mr. Tait, who died at the Shaw Farm on Saturday. He had had for twenty-four years the management of the several Royal farms in the vicinity of Windsor Great Park. Her Majesty sent a wreath to be placed on Canon Pearson's coffin at his funeral at Sonning.

A Levée was held by the Prince of Wales on behalf of the Queen last Monday at St. James's Palace, at which the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present. The usual state etiquette was observed, and nearly 300 presentations were made.

Her Majesty will visit Epping Forest next Saturday. Drawingrooms will be held by the Queen on the following Tuesday and Thursday at Buckingham Palace.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Nawab-Ikbal-ood-Dowlah of Hyderabad was received by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House last Saturday. In the evening their Royal Highnesses were at the Royal Italian Opera. Divine service was attended by the Prince and Princess and their daughters on Sunday; and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught lunched with their Royal Highnesses. On Monday the Prince visited the Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Victoria at Buckingham Palace, and Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg at Claridge's Hotel. The Grand Duke and his daughter returned the visit and lunched with the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg lunched with their Royal Highnesses on Tuesday. The Prince and Princess, with their daughters, visited the Royal Academy, and in the evening their Royal Highnesses were at the Royal Comedy Theatre. The Prince and Princess, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, went to Windsor Castle on Wednesday for the Duke of Albany's wedding; and yesterday (Friday) their Royal Highnesses gave a party at Marlborough House to meet the King and Queen of the Netherlands. The Prince and the King of the Netherlands will be present at the Royal Academy opening dinner to-night at Burlington House.

His Royal Highness and the Duke of Edinburgh have accepted the invitation of the Lord Mayor to be present at the Mayor's banquet at the Mansion House, on June 17.

The Prince was represented by Lieutenant-General Sir Dighton Probyn at the funeral of the late Sir Henry Cole, at the Brompton Cemetery.

The Duke of Edinburgh made his annual official inspection of the London Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers last Saturday at the West India Docks. His Royal Highness and the Duchess and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught went to the St. James's Theatre on Monday evening.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived at St. James's Palace on Monday from Germany.

Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who were staying at Claridge's Hotel, went to the Opéra Comique on Monday evening, and left the next day for Windsor Castle.

The King and Queen of the Netherlands left Windsor Castle after the Royal marriage, and are at Buckingham Palace. Their Majesties will visit the Guildhall in state next Tuesday, when the King will receive the freedom of the City.

Strawberry Hill villa is reported to have passed into the hands of an American Hotel Company.

Our Portrait of the late Mr. C. R. Darwin is from a photograph by Mr. Ernest Edwards; that of the late Mr. Samuel Gurney, from one by Messrs. Elliott and Fry; that of the late Mr. Edward Duncan, from one by Mr. E. M. Haigh; that of Mr. G. Aitchison, A.R.A., one of Mr. Van der Weyde's electric light photographs; that of Mr. G. F. Bodley, A.R.A., one by Mr. S. A. Walker; and that of Mr. H. Woods, A.R.A., one by Vianelli, of Venice.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

Mr. R. S. Mitford has been appointed to a Commissionership of Prisons; and Mr. C. S. Murdoch, of the Home Office, succeeds Mr. Mitford as Sir W. Harcourt's secretary.

Mr. Edward Bellamy, F.R.C.S., surgeon to Charing-cross Hospital, will begin his course of lectures on the "Human Form," at South Kensington Museum, on May 5.

By order of Lord Brabazon, twelve seats have been placed on the Embankment—at Cheyne-walk, Pimlico Pier, and opposite Milbank.

It was stated at a meeting of the Durham Miners' Permanent Relief Fund at Newcastle that, by four recent colliery explosions, the association had incurred a liability of £42,000.

Mr. Edward James Stanley, the Conservative candidate for West Somerset, was on Tuesday elected without opposition, in succession to Major Vaughan Lee, resigned.

On Tuesday the National Auricula Society held their annual show at the Horticultural Gardens, in South Kensington. The show was exceptionally good, nineteen growers having sent contributions.

At a meeting of the Geographical Society on Monday evening the President announced that the gold medals of the year have been awarded to Dr. Nachtigal and Sir John Kirk, British Consul at Zanzibar.

A Civil List pension of £80 per annum has been awarded to the widow of Mr. John Hill Burton, late Historiographer Royal in Scotland, and the author of many valuable contributions to literature and history.

Mr. Parnell landed at Kingstown on Monday night, and was greeted with some cheering; he proceeded by train to Westland-row, whence he took a cab, and drove by a circuitous route to Kilmahnam, where he surrendered himself at the termination of his parole.

Mr. Ray Lankester, appointed a short time ago by the Crown to the chair of Natural History in the Edinburgh University, has resigned the appointment; and Professor Ewart, holding the corresponding chair in Aberdeen University, has been appointed to succeed him.

The decoration of the Victoria Cross has been conferred upon Lieutenant Henry Lysons (now Adjutant) and Private Edmund Fowler (since discharged), of the 2nd Battalion the Cameronians, the wing battalion of which is stationed at Shorncliffe, for gallant services rendered in Zululand.

Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands, Q.C., of the South Wales and Chester Circuit, has been elected a Bencher of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, in place of the late Lord Justice Lush; and Mr. Edward Clarke, Q.C., M.P., has been elected a Bencher of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. W. J. Bovill, Q.C.

The School Board for London reassembled on the 20th inst., after the Easter recess. A motion by Miss Helen Taylor in favour of free education in all the schools of the Board gave rise to a long debate. The motion was got rid of by means of "the previous question," which was carried by a majority of nearly two to one.

Mr. Boehm, R.A., has been commissioned by the Duke of Bedford to execute the statue of Sir Francis Drake for Tavistock. Not only does Tavistock claim the honour of the great sea captain's birth, but, as the Duke finds pleasure in reminding all who take an interest in the Drake Tercentenary, the hero was the godson of one of his Grace's ancestors.

A paper on the mineral resources of India and their development was read at the Society of Arts yesterday week by Professor V. Ball, late of the Geological Survey of that country. The lecturer described the chief mineral products of India, and urged the necessity for affording increased facilities for mining operations generally, and of speedy and liberal legislation for that purpose.

A valuable binocular glass was presented at Aberdeen on Monday by the Lord Provost to Robert Bissett, late master of the steamer Bancher, of Aberdeen; and a gold chronometer watch to John S. Scroggie, mate of the steamer—the gifts of the German Government, in recognition of the services rendered by the recipients in saving the crew of the German ship Alwaine during the storm of July 27.

The Emperor of Russia having intimated his wish to stand sponsor for the second infant son of Mr. and Mrs. S. de Bustros, the baptism, according to the rites of the Greek Church, took place at their residence, 44, Queen's-gate, on Saturday last. His Imperial Majesty was represented by Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Ambassador, who acted in a similar capacity when the late Emperor stood godfather for M. de Bustros's first son.

In London 2683 births and 1573 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 28, while the deaths were 130 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 8 from smallpox, 36 from measles, 16 from scarlet fever, 19 from diphtheria, 153 from whooping-cough, 9 from enteric fever, 13 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and not one from either from typhus or from simple cholera.

We understand that Baronetries are about to be conferred upon Mr. F. A. Milbank, member for the North Riding of Yorkshire; Mr. J. W. Pease, member for South Durham; Mr. H. H. Vivian, member for Glamorganshire; Mr. M. A. Bass, member for East Stafford; Mr. C. E. Adam, of Blair Adam; and Mr. A. Matheson, member for Ross and Cromarty. The honour of a baronetcy was also offered to Mr. Thomas Ashton, of Manchester, and Mr. M. T. Bass, member for Derby, but declined.

A full-sized model of the colossal statue of Mr. Gladstone which it is proposed to erect at Bow-road, at the east end of the metropolis, was exhibited on Tuesday in a temporary studio fitted up on the Thames embankment, close to St. Stephen's Club. The statue, which is the work of Mr. Albert Bruce Joy, and will be cast in bronze, is said to be an excellent and pleasing likeness of the Premier. The cost of the statue and pedestal will be £2000, the whole of which has been subscribed, chiefly in the locality in which the statue is about to be placed.

The Lord Mayor on Monday received from the Duke of Connaught, the Ranger of Epping Forest, an intimation that the visit of the Queen to Epping Forest will be paid on the afternoon of Saturday, May 6. Her Majesty will proceed by special train direct from Windsor to Chingford, where the Royal carriages will be in waiting, and thence the Queen will drive to High Beech, where the most extensive view of the beautiful scenery of the forest is to be obtained. At this spot an amphitheatre will be erected capable of holding 2000 persons, and an address from the Corporation of London will be presented to her Majesty by the Lord Mayor. The Queen will then formally declare Epping Forest dedicated to the free use and enjoyment of the public for all time. At the conclusion of this brief ceremony, her Majesty will return to Chingford, and thence by train to Windsor.



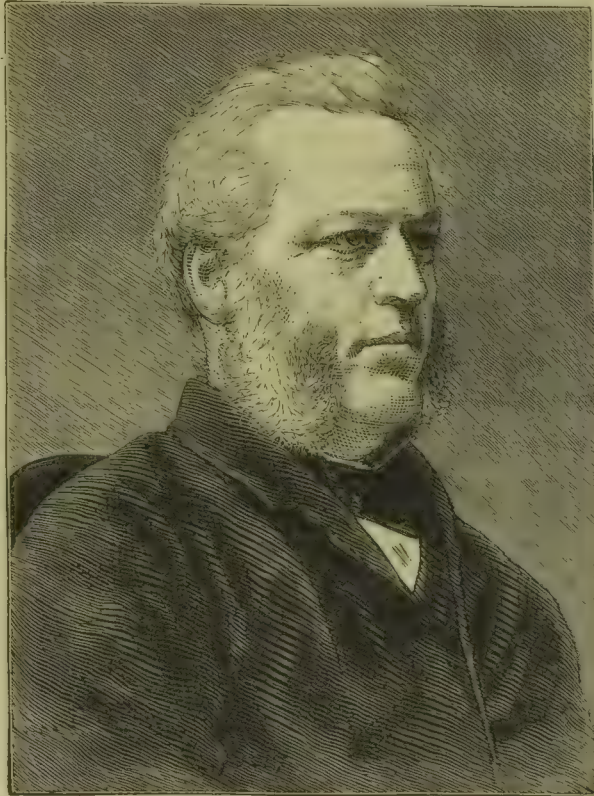
MAUSOLEUM OF PRINCESS CHARLOTTE AT CLAREMONT.



THE GARDEN OF ASHBURNHAM HOUSE, WESTMINSTER.

THE LATE MR. SAMUEL GURNEY.

This gentleman, who died on the 4th inst., was one of the well-known family of the Gurneys, leading members of the Society of Friends, who have borne part in many philanthropic movements since the beginning of the nineteenth century. He was born in 1816, a son of Mr. Samuel Gurney, of Ham House, Essex, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. James Sheppard, of Upton, Essex. During many years he was a principal partner in the great discounting house of Overend, Gurney, and Co., afterwards transformed into a Limited Liability Company, which unfortunately broke down in the commercial crisis of May, 1866. The profits of that business, while conducted by the private firm, had been reckoned at £250,000 yearly; but its failure ultimately, with liabilities amounting to £11,000,000, inflicted a severe blow on the credit and trade of the country. Mr. Samuel Gurney, personally, held a most respectable position in the City, and was a Director of the Alliance Assurance Company, and of the Submarine Telegraph Company; he represented the boroughs of Penrhyn and Falmouth in the House of Commons from 1857 to 1868, and filled the office of High Sheriff of Surrey in 1861, being a magistrate for that county. He was one of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and took part in the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, and in various undertakings for the promotion of education and social charity. He married, in 1837, a daughter of Mr. W. F. Reynolds, of Carshalton, and that lady has survived her husband.



THE LATE MR. SAMUEL GURNEY.

THE PETERBOROUGH EXHIBITION.

The Right Hon. Earl Spencer, K.G., President of the Council, who has an estate in the neighbourhood of Peterborough, on Monday last week opened the Industrial and Fine Arts Exhibition in that town. We give an illustration of the interior of the Exhibition Hall, which is at the Skating Rink, and seems to have been arranged with much skill and taste by a local committee, including the Mayor, Alderman J. Thompson, as Chairman, Mr. Councillor Little, as Vice-Chairman, Mr. H. L. Clark, honorary treasurer, and the Rev. H. W. Orford and Mr. Rowland Hill, honorary secretaries. Contributions have been sent in not only from the district ten miles round Peterborough, within which the exhibitors are entitled to the prizes offered, but also from London and other cities. Among the productions of local manufacture are fine specimens of brass-work and tool-making, of wood-turning and carving, a beautiful reredos of carved oak, made in this town for Bangor Cathedral, and another for Grantham parish church, both the workmanship of the Mayor's own manufactory; some instructive models of military fortification and defences, by the Northamptonshire Engineer Volunteer Corps; interesting architectural models, useful improved agricultural implements; some fine pottery and tiles; and a superb bride-cake, by Mr. Todd, baker and confectioner. Woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics of an ornamental character are furnished by Leeds, Huddersfield, Leicester, and other centres of the manufacturing industries; while the collection of pictures and sculpture, and of decorative art, partly lent by private owners, partly from South Kensington, is rich in various attractions. Earl Spencer, who was accompanied by the Countess, was met by the Bishop of Peterborough and the Dean of the noble cathedral, together with

the Mayor, and the Duke of Grafton and other nobility and gentry of that neighbourhood. The exhibition is likely to prove a complete success.

THE MAUSOLEUM OF PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

Those of our readers who are past middle age can perhaps remember to have heard some of their elders speak with regretful sympathy of the untimely death of a Royal lady, a young wife, the only daughter of George IV. and Queen Caroline, but who died before her father, then Prince of Wales, came to the throne, and who was spared the pain of seeing her mother repudiated and prosecuted by the King's order for alleged unfaithfulness to the marriage vow. The Princess Charlotte of Wales, born in 1796, as the sole child of the Heir Apparent to the Crown, becoming after the separation of her parents the most likely inheritor of the Royal title, was for some years regarded with hopeful interest by great part of the English nation, when the unhappy condition of

mental infirmity suffered by her grandfather and the deserved unpopularity of her father had cast a gloomy shadow over the prospects of the Royal family. Her marriage, in 1816, to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, who afterwards became the first King of the Belgian independent monarchy, was hailed with general satisfaction as the harbinger of better days for the Court, and for those social interests which are deeply concerned in seeing persons of exalted rank maintain a high and pure example of domestic life. These hopes were sadly disappointed in the November of the following year, when the youthful Princess, after giving birth to a child that did not live, was taken from the home and husband she had so recently found, dying at Claremont amidst the sincerest expressions of public sorrow. Our illustration represents the small Gothic edifice in Claremont Park, originally designed by her own order for an alcove, but which after her death was completed by Prince Leopold for a Mausoleum or monumental temple in memory of his lamented consort. The estate and mansion of Claremont, having been settled on her and her husband for life, remained the property of the late King Leopold I. till his decease, when it again reverted to the Crown.

THE GARDEN OF ASHBURNHAM HOUSE.

The controversy that went on for some weeks, in the autumn of last year, upon the proposal to make a new appropriation of this old house, with the respective claims of Westminster School and of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey to be regarded as its most fitting occupants, will not have been forgotten. As one of the buildings designed by Inigo Jones, Ashburnham House may be deemed to have some interest for the seeker of architectural antiquities in London, but it has no particular feature of stateliness or beauty, except a fine staircase, which will in any case be thought worthy of preservation. It is situated in the south walk of the Abbey Cloisters, and has long been used as the residence of one of the Westminster Canons, its last tenant being the late Rev. Lord John Thynne. The garden is secluded and pleasant, and commands a view of the south transept of the Abbey, with the wall of the Refectory, and the raised garden terrace, which we have delineated in the sketch engraved for this week's publication. It shows a handsome flight of steps, now being removed, which formed an additional ornament to the garden scene.

Lord Grantley has returned 20 per cent to his Yorkshire tenants. It is his Lordship's intention to grant fresh agreements, whereby any outgoing tenant will receive liberal compensation for unexhausted improvements.

The statistical returns from the circuits in the three London districts of the Wesleyan Methodist Society have been made up, and show an increase during the connexional year of 800 members, with upwards of 1400 on probation, besides 2000 young persons meeting in the junior society classes. It is anticipated, from the returns received at the Conference Office from the provincial districts, that there will be a substantial increase also in the provincial membership; whilst encouraging reports are being daily received from the foreign missionary stations of the society.



INDUSTRIAL AND FINE ARTS EXHIBITION AT PETERBOROUGH.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The opening of the new season of this establishment, on Tuesday week, was duly recorded by us. Since the performance of Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots" on that occasion, as already noticed, the proceedings have included the re-appearance, on the following Thursday, of Madame Sembrich as the heroine in "Lucia di Lammermoor," the character in which this lady made her debut here in 1880. Again last week she sang with brilliant execution, especially in the cavatina "Regnava nel silenzio," in the contract scene, and in the scene of delirium, in which last she roused the audience to enthusiasm. The cast included Signor Frapolli as Edgardo, Signor Pandolfini as Enrico, Signor I. Corsi as Arturo, and Signor Silvestri as Raimondo. Signor Bevilacqua conducted. On Saturday M. Bouhy made a very successful first appearance as Mefistofele in "Faust," his singing and acting having been throughout of a high order of artistic excellence. Madlle. Olga Bergh, who was announced to make her debut as Margherita, was prevented by indisposition, and her place was supplied by Madame Valleria, whose performance was throughout of high excellence. The cast included Madame Trebelli as Siebel, Madlle. Ghiotti as Marta, Signor Frapolli as Faust, Signor Cotogni as Valentino, and Signor Raguer as Wagner. M. Dupont conducted this performance.

On Monday Rossini's "Guglielmo Tell" was given, with Signor Mierzwinsky as Arnoldo, in which character that gentleman sang with magnificent effect, especially in the great duet with Tell, the yet greater trio with him and Walter, and in Arnoldo's final solo, "Corriam"—in each of which the singer's exceptionally high chest notes and his fine declamation were displayed with special success. The opera was altogether finely rendered, the cast having included Madame Valleria as Mathilde, Madlle. Ghiotti as Eduige, Madlle. Venni as Jenny, Signor Cotogni as Tell, Signor De Reszke as Walter, and Signori Scolari, Raguer, and I. Corsi, respectively, as Gessler, Melchthal, and the Fisherman. The overture, brilliantly played, was encored from the "Allegro." M. Dupont conducted.

"Faust" and "Lucia di Lammermoor" were announced for repetition, respectively, on Tuesday and Thursday; and this (Saturday) evening Madame Albani makes her first appearance this season as Violetta in "La Traviata."

The first of Mr. Ganz's new series of orchestral concerts—at St. James's Hall—on Saturday afternoon, brought forward, for the first time in England, Liszt's symphony in illustration of Dante's "Divina Commedia." Of the three movements, "Inferno," "Purgatorio," and "Paradiso," the two latter are to be preferred, as being less offensive than the incoherent noise which prevails in the first division. The work altogether is devoid of genuine musical thought and structural skill; and, like other pretentious pieces by the same composer, depends for its effect on violent orchestral effects. The last movement includes a "Magnificat" for female choir based on a Gregorian chant. This and the difficult instrumental details were excellently rendered. Herr Ondricek made a highly successful first appearance, and was greatly applauded for his fine performance of Mendelssohn's violin concerto. Other items of the concert call for no comment. Mr. Ganz conducted ably.

Madame Christine Nilsson sang, at the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday afternoon, Handel's "Angels ever bright and fair"—and Margherita's music of the Garden Scene from "Faust" in association with Madame Trebelli (Siebel), Mr. Maas (Faust), Signor Foli (Mefistofele), and Madame De Vaney (Marta). The scene was to have been given with the characters in costume, but Madame Nilsson objected to this on account of the recent loss of her husband. She sang with fine effect, and was enthusiastically received. The concert, which comprised other details, was under the direction of Mr. W. Carter.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert included the first performance in England of a new symphony by Anton Dvorak, which met with great success. As it will soon be repeated at a London concert, we shall take that opportunity of speaking of its merits and characteristics.

Madame Sophie Menter gave the first of two recitals at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon, when the eminent pianist played with admirable execution a series of pieces in various styles, in each of which she was enthusiastically applauded. Her second recital takes place on Friday afternoon next.

The Bach Choir's second and last concert of the season offered a programme of high classical interest. Of the performances we must speak next week.

Mr. Oscar Beringer's annual pianoforte recital took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when his programme was of great and varied interest.

The final concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society took place at St. James's Hall yesterday (Friday) evening, when Handel's oratorio "Solomon," with Costa's additional accompaniments, was performed. The soloists announced were Miss A. Williams and A. Vernon, Madame Patey, Mr. H. Guy, and Mr. Burgon. Apart from this being the last concert of the society, great interest was added from the expected presence of Sir Michael Costa to direct the performance, which closes the society's operations and fiftieth year of its existence.

At the Alexandra Palace there will be a grand musical festival this (Saturday) afternoon, under the immediate patronage of Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck. Mr. W. Carter's "Placida" and the "Stabat Mater" will be given; Madame Christine Nilsson, Madame Antonette Sterling, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Signor Foli, and other artistes taking part in it. The orchestra and chorus will number 1000 performers. Conductor, Mr. W. Carter.

Herr Hermann Franke (director of the German opera at Drury Lane Theatre, and of the Richter concerts) announces his eighth series of chamber concerts, to take place, at the Marlborough Rooms, beginning on Tuesday afternoon next, when the programme is to consist entirely of English music.

Mr. Charles Hallé's Recitals will this year be given at the Grosvenor Gallery (under the altered title of "Chamber Music Concerts"), beginning on Wednesday evening, May 10; the remaining seven performances taking place on the following Wednesday evenings. Concerted music, as well as solo pieces, will be included in the programmes.

The fifth of this year's concerts of the Philharmonic Society has been postponed to May 11; Rubinstein's "Paradise Lost" being announced for the sixth (and last) concert.

A fourth series of six "Symphony Concerts," conducted by Mr. Charles Hallé, will be given at St. James's Hall during May and June, beginning on Monday next. Many important works will be performed, and the arrangements include the co-operation of artists engaged in the German Opera Company at Her Majesty's Theatre, and the association of the eminent violinist, Herr Wilhelmj. Beethoven's Choral Symphony will be given at the first concert, and his Missa Solennelle at the sixth and last performance, on June 22. Herr Straus is to be the leading violinist, and Mr. O. Peiniger, the chorus director.

The proceeds of the concerts are to be given to the funds of the Royal College of Music.

Instead of the usual series of concerts of the "Musical Union," only one "Grand Matinée" will be given by M. Lasserre, who succeeded Mr. John Ella in the management, on his retirement after many years' exercise of that office.

The fifth season of the Richter concerts will begin at St. James's Hall on May 3, and be continued on the 15th and 22nd of the month, on June 2, 12, and 26. Among many important features, Liszt's "Graner Messe" will be given for the first time in England, Brahms's new pianoforte concerto will be played by Mr. Eugene D'Albert, and Beethoven's choral symphony and his Mass in D ("Missa Solennis") will be included in the programmes. Herr E. Schiever is the leading violinist, and Herr Frantzen the chorus director.

Mr. Gustave Pradeau's second pianoforte recital is announced for Tuesday afternoon next at Kensington Townhall; and in the evening of the same day the South London Choral Association give their eighth concert of English music at St. James's Hall.

Mr. George Gear will give his concert next Tuesday afternoon at St. George's Hall. An excellent programme, both vocal and instrumental, is announced.

A concert was given on the 19th inst. by Mr. Sexton's choir of eighty voices at the Grosvenor Hall, Pimlico, in aid of the funds of the institute in connection with the Westminster schools. The Victoria Glee Club rendered some excellent glees. Mr. Cox was the accompanist, and Mr. W. Sexton, of Westminster Abbey, director and conductor.

The Merchant Taylors' Company have voted 1000 guineas, payable in five annual instalments of 200 guineas each, towards the scheme for the establishment of a Royal College of Music. Meetings in connection with the proposed college were held last Saturday at Nottingham and Norwich, when resolutions to aid in the work were adopted.

At the Royal Academy of Music the Llewelyn Thomas gold medal was competed for last week. There were sixteen candidates, and the medal was awarded to Kate Hardy. The Evill prize (a purse of ten guineas) was also competed for. There were six candidates, and the prize was awarded to John G. Robertson. The Santley prize (a purse of ten guineas) was also competed for. There were thirteen candidates, and the prize was awarded to Beatrice Davenport.

GERMAN OPERA IN LONDON.

The arrangements for the important and interesting schemes to which we have previously drawn attention are now nearly complete, and the performances announced at Her Majesty's Theatre will begin on Friday next with "Das Rheingold," the introductory portion of the Nibelungen operas, the other divisions of which—"Die Walküre," "Siegfried," and "Götterdämmerung" will be given, respectively, on the following Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday. The thorough nationality of the performances in all their details will give every opportunity for Wagner's music to realise the composer's intended effects. The principal solo singers—eminent in association with Wagner's stage music—are Herr Niemann (the renowned tenor and the original Siegmund at Bayreuth), Frauen Vogl, Reicher-Kindermann, and Sachse-Hofmeister, Fräulein Riegler, and Schreier; Herr Vogl, Herr Scaria, Herr Reichmann, Herr Wiegand, and Herr Eilers. The orchestra and chorus will be brought over from Germany; and Herr Seidl, of the Leipzig Opera—specially approved by Wagner—is the conductor. The splendid scenery, properties, and decorations prepared for the first production of the works at Bayreuth in 1876 will be imported for use here, and the direction of the enterprise is in the competent hands of Herr Angelo Neumann, to whom Wagner has intrusted the exclusive right of representation of these works. The final rehearsals will be superintended by the composer, who is expected to be present at some of the performances. The business arrangements have long been zealously promoted by Messrs. Schulz-Curtius, who have issued a very useful compendious handbook, giving analyses (in English) of the subjects of the dramas, and quotations of leading points in the music.

The Drury Lane performances will also be distinctively national in character. Herr Richter—long famous at Vienna, and recently so here in connection with the excellent concerts named after him—is to be the conductor. The chorus and solo singers will be imported, the former from the Hamburg Opera, the latter having been successfully associated with Wagner's works and other operas at various German theatres, and the orchestra will be that of the famous Richter concerts. The dates of these performances are May 18, 23, 25, and 30, June 1, 6, 8, 13, 15, 20, 22, and 27 for the first series; and May 20, 24, 27, and 31, and June 3, 7, 10, 14, 17, 21, 24, and 28, for the second series. During this period, Wagner's "Der fliegende Holländer," "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," "Die Meistersinger," and "Tristan und Isolde," Beethoven's "Fidelio," Weber's "Euryanthe," and Mozart's "Cosi fan tutte" will be given, with repetitions of each. The solo singers will be Frau Sucher and Frau Peschka-Leutner, Fräulein Malton, M. Brandt, Wiedermann, Schefzky, Hartmann, Vahsel, and Oehlmann; and Herren Winkelmann, Nachbaur, Wolff, Ehrke, Landau, Gura, Koegel, Hofmann, and Dr. Kraus. The business arrangements are in the hands of Herr Franke, by whom the Richter concerts were so ably managed; and with him is associated Herr Pollini, of Continental celebrity in this capacity. The scenery, costumes, and decorations—designed and executed in Germany—will be worthy of the occasion. The opening performance on May 18 will consist of "Lohengrin." Mr. Carl Armbruster has been appointed chorus director.

Great interest attaches to both the schemes now referred to; each having its distinctive features, and promising efficient renderings of German opera with all its national surroundings.

The Brighton Spring Exhibition of Water-colour Drawings was opened on the 19th inst. by the ex-Mayor, Mr. Alderman Smith. There were upwards of 600 works.

The returns of metropolitan pauperism last week show that during last week 50,649 indoor, and 40,167 outdoor paupers were relieved, making a total of 90,816, against 92,370 in the corresponding week of last year. There are decreases in all the districts except the eastern and southern. The number of vagrants relieved was 906.

An "infant" of the name of Robertson was last week sued in the Queen's Bench Division for a sum of over £600 for goods supplied within a period of about eighteen months. Among the articles sold were fifteen head-stalls, seventeen whips, and nine walking-sticks. Acting on the advice of the Judge, an arrangement was come to.

A rifle competition took place last week at Wormwood-scrubbs, when 156 winners of the gold and silver medals, given in the Queen's prize contest at Wimbledon, shot under the new Wimbledon regulations. The Champion badge in the Snider contest was won by Colour-Sergeant Gilbert, 3rd Middlesex, and the highest prize with the Martini-Henry by Sergeant-Instructor Gilder, 9th Middlesex.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A very large circle of friends and acquaintances will hear with deep regret of the somewhat sudden death of Mr. Harry Hall, the well-known painter, which took place last Saturday. We were seldom at Newmarket without paying a visit to his studio, and, last spring, had the pleasure of seeing what is, perhaps, his best piece of work—a large picture of Robert the Devil, with Cannon up, the likenesses of both horse and jockey being marvellously successful. A self-taught artist in the first instance, Mr. Hall has for many years stood quite alone in his own particular line; indeed, he has enjoyed a complete monopoly of painting the portraits of famous winners, and his death has left a gap that it will be difficult indeed to fill up. He died at Newmarket, and was buried in the little cemetery at the "top of the town."

Tuesday was one of the most wretched days ever experienced even at Newmarket, but fortunately there was very little to see, and few, except those whose business kept them, and the most enthusiastic of backers, remained on the heath until the close of the proceedings. Goggles (9 st. 7 lb.) beat a large and very useful field for the First Welter Handicap, and showed that he must have had something in hand at Sandown Park last week. The Prince of Wales's Stakes fell to Maskelyne (7 st. 4 lb.) for the second year in succession, though it looked as though Incendiary (7 st. 5 lb.) would win until his defective wind stopped him on the final ascent. Of course the success of the French horse gave renewed confidence to the supporters of his stable companion, Executor, for the Two Thousand. This was really the only event of any importance on Wednesday's card, and, owing to the very open appearance of the race, there were no less than eighteen runners, the largest number that has taken part in the race since Pretender beat eighteen opponents in 1869. Gerald was an absentee, and the great feature of the betting prior to the start was the rush on Pursebearer. At the first attempt the lot were dispatched to an excellent start. The first to show in front was Southampton, who in the centre of the course settled down with a clear lead of Paragon and Quicklime, well up on the stand side being Marden, Shotover, Zeus, and Berwick, while on the right lay Pursebearer, Alban, Antarctic, and Laureate. Southampton brought them along at a good pace, and was followed by Quicklime, Paragon, Marden, Shotover, and Pursebearer, Sachem being next, to the Bushes. Here the latter was beaten, and directly after Executor being in trouble left Quicklime in command, his immediate followers descending the hill being Marden, Shotover, and Pursebearer. In the Abingdon dip Shotover, full of running, challenged, and soon having everything beaten, won in a canter by two lengths; half a length between the second and third; Pursebearer was fourth; Gareth fifth; Executor sixth; and Comte Alfred next; the last three were Laureate, Balio, and Zeus. Shotover, who is by Hermit from Stray Shot, is only the fourth filly that has won this race since it was established, more than seventy years ago. She performed badly in her three essays last season, but is evidently greatly improved, and, in the first blush of her victory, supplanted Bruce as favourite for the Derby. Porter has thus made a grand start as trainer to the Duke of Westminster; and, curiously enough, Cannon's only other victory in the Two Thousand was gained on a filly.

The Public Schools Racquet Challenge Cup was played for at Prince's last week, when representatives were sent from Eton, Harrow, Marlborough, Cheltenham, Winchester, Wellington, and Charterhouse. After some close and exciting matches in the preliminary rounds, in one of which the Marlborough pair showed unexpected form and were within an ace of beating Harrow, the final was left to the latter and Eton. R. H. Pemberton and A. C. Richards were the Etonians, and they were opposed by H. C. Crawley and C. D. Buxton. The contest proved a very good one; but, though Buxton was perhaps the best of the four players, he was not well backed up by his partner, and eventually the Eton pair secured the cup for the year by four games to two.

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SKETCHES OF THE ROYAL TAPESTRY MANUFACTORY AT WINDSOR.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE ROYAL WINDSOR TAPESTRY MANUFACTORY.

In July, 1877, an important event in the progress of English art-manufactures and of revived taste in this country took place in the Royal borough of Windsor. This was the inauguration, at the Manor Lodge, Old Windsor, under the immediate patronage of her Majesty the Queen, and of their Royal Highnesses Prince Leopold, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, of a factory of tapestry, which promises to renew the ancient charms and glories of that historic method of household decoration. It is a fact just now of more than usual interest, that his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, was the author of the suggestion that an establishment of this kind should be started in England. Some years ago, when the Prince was residing at Boyton Manor, in Wiltshire, he was waited upon, in the ordinary course of business, by Mr. H. Henry, then connected with the firm of Messrs. Gillow and Co., of Oxford-street, decorators and manufacturers of ornamental furniture. His Royal Highness entered frankly into conversation with Mr. Henry upon matters of decorative art, and showed him a fine specimen of old tapestry which was hanging in the hall. "Ah, they don't make tapestry now," remarked the Prince. "Only at Gobelins and Aubusson," replied Mr. Henry. "Why don't they make it in England?" asked his Royal Highness; "why don't you start a manufactory?" Mr. Henry then said that it ought to be a national concern, and that he believed, if the Prince would give it his public support, a committee might be organised to carry out the undertaking. He was thereupon desired by the Prince to draw up a report upon the project, with a list of the proposed committee, which his Royal Highness would submit to the Queen. Mr. Henry, within two or three months, had performed this task successfully, engaging the aid and favourable countenance of several accomplished friends of art; Lord Ronald Gower, who became honorary secretary, the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Leinster, and the Marquis of Bute; Louis, Marchioness of Waterford, and other ladies of rank; Sir Richard Wallace, and Sir P. Cunliffe Owen, Director of the South Kensington Museum. He also procured from M. Brignolas, then of the French tapestry factory at Aubusson, a piece of work, 12 ft. by 9 ft. in size, reproducing a hunting scene painted by Mr. Henry on rough canvas, to imitate the effect of old tapestry. This was sent, with Mr. Henry's report, to her Majesty at Balmoral. The Royal approval was at once granted, and Mr. Henry and Lord Ronald Gower lost no time in putting the scheme into execution. M. Brignolas was engaged as manager of the workshops, and a number of skilful hands, Frenchmen and Frenchwomen, came over with him to instruct the English apprentices in this almost forgotten art, which at a former time was practised in England, a tapestry-weaving establishment having been founded at Mortlake by King Charles I. The production of tapestry by needlework, as our readers are probably aware, was a favourite pursuit of English ladies in much earlier times, and down to the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Mr. Henry, the director of this institution, is a decorative artist of high talent and repute, who was the designer of the interior ornamentation of the grand Midland Railway Hotel, St. Pancras, of the Carlton Club, of the Prince of Wales's Pavilion at the late Paris Exhibition, and of several of the richest and finest new houses in London. The artist principally employed in designing cartoons for the Windsor tapestry is Mr. T. W. Hay; but other artists, the late Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., and Mrs. Ward, Mr. J. E. Hodgson, R.A., Mr. Herbert Bone, Mr. John O'Connor, M. Monblond, and M. Gerard, have contributed designs; and a few sketches by Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford, enlarged by Mrs. E. M. Ward, have been made available for this purpose. An exhibition of the products of this beautiful industry was opened at Windsor last year in the Townhall, and was visited by numbers of people; there was an exhibition also at the Bassano Galleries in Old Bond-street; and a collection of these fabrics was much admired in the last Paris Exhibition.

The Royal Tapestry Manufactory at Windsor, which has been frequently visited by the Queen and most of the Royal family, has now a permanent abode in a handsome building, of Queen Anne architecture, designed by Mr. Walter Lyon, architect, and erected on land granted by the Crown near the Albert Bridge. We give some illustrations of the interior, of the looms and other appliances, and of the working hands. The processes of dyeing the woollen thread, of winding it, of preparing the warp for the loom, and of weaving, are shown in these sketches, to which is added that of women repairing a piece of old tapestry by hand needlework. Admission is liberally granted, on Saturdays, to inspect the Royal Windsor Tapestry Manufactory. The only difference between the looms used at Windsor and those at the Gobelins Tapestry Manufactory, near Paris, seems to be in their position. The former are horizontal, this arrangement being technically called "low warp," or *basse lisse*, as the French say, whereas those in use at Gobelins are on the *haute lisse* system, in which the warp stands up perpendicular to the worker. In both instances, the coloured cartoon to be copied is placed on the far side of the warp, so that the weaver can, at any moment, by putting aside the threads of the warp, look through and see the design which is to be imitated by the woven fabric. The apparatus for winding the threads, which are of many different hues and shades for the weft, and the operation of preparing and laying down the warp in the loom, appear tolerably simple. In the actual weaving, which is rather a slow kind of work, the white horizontal threads of the warp, one by one, are lifted with the left hand, or by the treadle action, while the reels of coloured threads for the pattern are passed, with the right hand, between the threads of the warp; so that it takes several days' labour to weave a square foot of any elaborate pattern. A peculiarity of the Windsor manufacture is that every thread used consists of a combination of two shades of the colour, one not so bright as the other, to tone down any glaring or staring effect. All the dyeing of the threads is done on the premises, and not less than five thousand different shades are in use. The fineness and nicety of perception required for this work can only be expected in those naturally gifted with a quick and sure eye for colour, improved by training through long years of practice.

We have also engraved the design of a cartoon drawn by Mr. J. E. Hodgson, R.A., representing "The Men of Kent Marching in Front of the Army of Harold," which was copied at the Royal Windsor Tapestry Manufactory, as one of four very large panels of tapestry made for Mr. H. A. Brassey, M.P. Another, designed by the same artist, depicted the "Siege of Rochester Castle and the Burning of Rochester Bridge," in the War of the Barons; and there was one by the late Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., representing the fight between the Britons under Vortigern and the Saxons of Hengist and Horsa, at Aylesford, on the Medway, about the six hundredth year of the Christian era. Mr. Herbert Bone's five Cartoons of subjects from Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," worked in fine Windsor tapestry for Mr. Coleridge Kennard, were much admired in the Exhibition of last year.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The present exhibition of this society seems to be, on the whole, a good one, although there are few works of any exceptional excellence. This society is formed, in much larger proportions than the Institute, of artists who are mainly painters in water colours; hence its strength is more regularly put *en évidence*, and on this occasion there are no absentees of importance, except Mr. Alma Tadema and two or three others. Since the last exhibition, several new Associates have been elected, and, although some of these are but little known, the society appears to have made no mistake in their selection.

Among these, the painter whose reputation is of longest standing is R. Beavis, who has seceded from the Institute. Of his two contributions we prefer, for its richer colouring and more picturesque treatment, the "Skirts of the Forest of Fontainebleau—Timber Clearing" (32). C. Gregory, like the last, has made his mark in oil-painting, though more recently. He is seen to most advantage in a drawing (77), full of colour and sufficiently broad in effect, of a girl with two children on the margin of a stream with ducks. Miss Constance Phillott's "Electra" (205) shows admirable foreshortening in the head, and is carefully and skilfully elaborated. S. J. Hodson proves himself a meritorious painter of figures in combination with architecture, particularly in "Der Gänsemarkt, Nurnburg" (60): the foreground is effective, the distance duly subordinated by aerial perspective. Mr. J. Jessop Hardwick, a painter of still-life, is variously represented; but, perhaps, the severest test of his skill is afforded in the simple "Bank of Primroses" (128), which, in its brilliant colouring and balance of exactitude and freedom, evinces that he is a not unworthy successor of William Hunt.

Several other artists elected recently, or comparatively recently, are making sure if not rapid progress, and their merit is not less estimable because it is modestly displayed. In this category may be classed G. Du Maurier—whose "La Belle Distracte" (264) is a decided advance in point of colour; and Norman Tayler, among the figure-painters. Among the landscapists, W. Pilsbury—all of whose little bits of rural scenery have minutely conscientious and charming fidelity; W. Eyre Walker—whose "Down to the Sea: a scene in North Wales" (72) strikes a note of greater strength; and W. M. Hale—who, by-the-way, is already promoted to full membership. C. Rigby, besides sending several landscapes, has tried his hand with success in a small single-figure subject, "The First Letter Home" (220). Mrs. Angell, in her flower-pieces, is more vivid in effect and richer in colouring than ever. But of all the newer accessions to the society, none is making head and establishing a speciality more surely than H. M. Marshall in his town views. Mr. Marshall has had the good taste to perceive that much-abused London presents under various conditions of weather, and with occasional gleams of sunlight irradiating its mysterious gradations of fog and smoke, inexhaustible material for artistic representation. But it requires rare justness of observation to render the effects to which we allude, and so faithfully as this artist has done in "Westminster—Evening after Rain" (91), and other works. E. Buckman's party of sailors and soldiers drinking "The Toast of the Army and Navy" (164) at a table before an inn, does not certainly err in the direction of false refinement and mock sentiment, but it is more harmonious and stronger in colour than any preceding work by the artist that we remember. We would also mention in this connection A. Hopkins's spirited "All Hands to the Capstan" (170), E. F. Brewtall's "The Visit to the Witch" (158)—rather stagey, perhaps, but not a little artistic in colour; "The Knitting Lesson" (151), by R. Barnes; and "A North Sea Pilot" (80), by A. H. Marsh. Mrs. Allingham dispels any impression that might have been formed that she was inclining to self-repetition in her drawing of a young mother officiating at "The Children's Tea" (248), in a cozy country parlour flooded with light from a large casement. This is the nearest approach the accomplished artist has made to Frederick Walker. The execution is dainty in the extreme; the effect of light admirably rendered. We have a high level of manly art, broad and truthful, grasping the whole relations of the subject in hand, in Mr. Thorne Waite's several contributions, especially "The Beach at Hastings" (186), with fishermen engaged over the night's take in the foreground, with the picturesque adjuncts of their village in the middle distance, and the cliffs beyond veiled by the silvery early morning mist.

It is time, however, to turn to the works of the members whose reputations have generally been longer associated with this gallery. Happily, their several styles are so well known that little critical comment is necessary, otherwise our space would not suffice to analyse all that is noteworthy. The worthy President sends one of the largest drawings he has ever exhibited, "The Head of the Procession" (105), a sixteenth-century cavalcade of gaily-caparisoned horses, and sumptuously costumed figures bearing flags and banners. The composition is almost too exuberant; the colouring almost too gorgeous—at least, as regards the strong oppositions of red and blue in the flags; yet we know no living painter from whom we could expect so splendid a piece of decoration in water colours. There are mementoes of departed members in one of S. Palmer's Miltonic illustrations (61)—impressive, but strongly marked with his mannerism; and two examples of E. Duncan. There are several contributions by Carl Haag, including three gems on the screens, all of them distinguished by his vigour of effect, rich colouring, and vivid realisation of picturesque Oriental life. Birket Foster contributes two important drawings, "Turnberry Castle, Ayrshire" (116), and "The Watering Place," the latter especially marked by his better characteristics. The public will know also exactly what to expect when we say that G. Frispp is represented in several small drawings, A. Frispp in a view of Lulworth (96), A. W. Hunt in views of Durham, of which "Bramwell Gate Bridge" (120) is, perhaps, the most Turneresque; W. C. T. Dobson in a child's head (21); E. A. Goodall in a panoramic view of "The Principal Buildings of Venice" (83), under early morning effect; Basil Bradley in "Buried in the Snow" (123), with St. Bernard dogs; S. Reid in a striking drawing of the "High Altar of St. Paul's, Antwerp" (70), and others smaller but not less effective; C. E. Johnson in female figures, with landscape accessories; H. Wallis in further illustrations of "The Merchant of Venice"—which seem to us less acceptable dramatically considered than for their Venetian colouring; F. Powell in small seapieces, which sometimes reconcile the realistic with the poetic; P. Boyce in still smaller landscapes, wholly realistic; A. Goodwin also in landscapes, usually marked by poetic intention, though occasionally forced in the means, as in "The Invading Army" (71); and A. Glennie in Italian scenes. J. B. Willis's animal-pieces, though small, are of choice quality, and he is not less happy with cart horses, unharnessed on "The Day of Rest" (133), than with the more familiar cattle-pieces. The following deserve special mention also:—Mr. H. Moore's "Break in the Storm" (9)—the ghastly foaming wrath of the sea lashed by a storm revealed by a sudden sunburst; Mr. O. W. Brierly's picture of the "General Ship"

of a squadron of the Spanish Armada taken to Torbay by Drake (45), one of this artist's highly interesting series of illustrations of England's naval glories in the Elizabethan era; and A. P. Newton's large and striking drawing (73) of a mountain on the summit of which linger the last rays of the setting sun. Lastly, there is a "Head of a Knight" (93), by the recently-elected honorary member, Adolph Menzel, the distinguished German illustrator, which is finely drawn and modelled, but sullied in colouring. The society has this year issued a catalogue with illustrations, some of which are excellent.

"CHRIST BEFORE PILATE."

This gigantic work, by Michael Munkacsy, the Hungarian painter, but who has worked in Paris in recent years, is now being exhibited at the Conduit-street gallery, and will doubtless attract much more attention than the picture by the same artist of "Milton Dictating to his Daughters," which was shown in Bond-street two years back. The present work is, at least technically, a great advance: rich transparent and harmonious masses of bituminous brown, with golden lights, such as yielded the gem-like though more forced sparkle of "The Visit to Baby" and other of the painter's recent works in *genre*, take the place of the black and rather opaque shadows of the Milton picture; while the handling has all, and more than all, the masterly freedom and foregone decision by which alone so rich an inner glow of colour, clear even when profoundly deep, can be preserved. Monsieur Munkacsy has evidently emulated Rembrandt in his tonality; as in the subordination to it of the subdued reds and yellows and the sparing use of blue; but his gradations are less subtle, and he has not so cunningly focussed his principal figures in light as the great Dutch master would have done. Munkacsy's work is also realistic much in the sense that Rembrandt's was so. He has taken most of his models from the life about him, and thought little more of probable historical accuracy in the accessories than would the Dutchman. But here the comparison ends. Munkacsy is not a poetic realist, which, contradictory as the epithet may seem, Rembrandt was. No glamour of imagination glimmers through his work. The disproportions of the figures are greater. The figure of Christ, for example, is too tall, compared with that of the nearer Roman legionary; while both are too small for the more distant colossus, Pilate. Then, the draughtsmanship and modelling are defective throughout; the figures are disjointed; the anatomy is wrong; the faces and limbs are structurally incongruous. The composition, however, is very intelligent; it admirably subserves the telling of the story. Pilate, in toga and with bullet-head, like the late Roman busts (the best-conceived character and best-selected type in the picture), sits on the spectator's right, before the apsed recess of a basilica or judgment-hall, with knit brows, clamped lips, and perplexed expression, telling off the points of the accusation on his fingers. About him are Jewish priests and magnates, one of whom, risen to his feet, denounces the accused. Christ, in white robes, stands near the centre of the composition, with head turned in profile towards Pilate, and expression too assertive of his innocence for the prescient Godhead, who would foresee that a mere look of remonstrance or appeal would be unavailing. The profile is strongly accented, and presents no trace of the traditional type. The conception of Jesus is, indeed, purely "secular," and is almost as devoid of indicated reverence for religious sentiment as for tradition. Behind are the Jewish rabble, one of them, with raised arms, howling for the release of Barabbas. They are restrained by a legionary who levels his spear as a barrier.

We have insisted upon the great, rare, and, relatively to our own time, original, though limited technical merits of the picture, because they form its highest claim to attention. After these it is of striking interest dramatically considered—that is, as a strong and nervous presentment of a case of false accusation against some ordinary mortal—without sensational clap-trap or Academical conventionality, such as Gustave Doré might have indulged in. To these technical merits the picture doubtless owed much of its success in Paris, Vienna, and Pesth. These sufficed to a public either indifferent to the subject otherwise than as a medium for pictorial display; or tolerant of a realism that is nearly as conventional as the sixteenth and seventeenth century treatment of Scriptural subjects in Catholic Europe. But in the England of to-day, with its inquiring spirit and Protestantism, the technicalities of the picture will be precisely the least appreciated of its qualities; and its conception will be challenged by many on several grounds. The picture will neither please the pious nor the poetic, for it has little religious sentiment or penetrative imagination. And still less will it satisfy the biblical archaeologist and ethnologist after all that Holman Hunt, Herbert, and Charles Verlat, of Antwerp, and others, have done in order to realise scientifically the probably actual aspect that Scriptural events presented when they occurred. Verlat painted a large picture nearly identical in subject with this—the "Nous voulons Barabbas!" which was awarded a gold medal in the great Paris Exhibition of '78. But to paint this picture, and others of the series to which it belongs, he threw aside the traditions of the Belgian school, and, like Holman Hunt, spent years in Palestine painting the sunlight and the Jews among its inhabitants as he saw it and them. Of course, Scriptural events may be treated poetically in such a way as to more than condone for an entire neglect of literal accuracy. But Mr. Munkacsy's picture, splendid as it is as a technical achievement, fails, we repeat, of elevated imagination on the one hand, while, on the other, its realism is unintelligent and conventional.

An important etching of the picture is being executed by Mr. Waltner, and will be published by Messrs. Agnew.

UNITED ARTS GALLERY.

The summer exhibition at this gallery, which consists, as usual, almost exclusively of works by foreign artists, contains some examples of painters of distinction, together with many by men of less mark, and but little known in this country. The pressure on our space is too great to notice the collection in detail, at least at present. It must suffice to say that among the more noteworthy pictures are two by Bastien Lepage, "Pauvre Fauvette" and "Le Petite Coquette;" another by J. Jimenez Aranda, the "Sermon outside Seville Cathedral;" several by L. Welden Hawkins, an English artist, who hitherto has painted and exhibited in Paris; incidents of child-life by T. Lobrichon; works by Girardet, Sell, Czerner, and others.

M. de Neuville's picture "The Cemetery of St. Privat," one of the artist's latest and most remarkable works, will be on view on and after Monday next, at Messrs. Dowdswell's gallery, New Bond-street.

An important recently-finished picture by Rosa Bonheur, called the "Lion at Home," representing a noble lion, his mate, and three cubs in their native forest, is on view at Mr. Lefevre's, preliminary to its being engraved.

At Messrs. Mendoza's Gallery, in Duke-street, St. James's, there is a collection of pictures by living and deceased painters of English and foreign schools. It includes works by J. R. Herbert, R.A.; Sydney Cooper, R.A.; R. Ansdell, R.A.; and, among deceased artists, Creswick, Calcott, and David Roberts.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

HISTORY OF CUSTOMS AND BELIEFS.

Mr. Edward B. Tylor, D.C.L., F.R.S., gave the first of a course of four lectures on Tuesday, the 18th inst. After commenting on the difficulties of the study of the laws of human conduct, he noticed four methods of pursuing it—the speculative or philosophical (really guessing), the historical, the geographical, and the inferential. With regard to the first of these methods, he criticised Mr. Herbert Spencer's mode of treatment of various customs in his valuable work on "Ceremonial Institutions," and demonstrated its fallacy in regard to the origin of various customs. Dr. Tylor explained that the habit in Japan of carrying two swords was rather utilitarian than as trophies of victory, and exhibited specimens; that the practice of shaking hands had rather a social than a ceremonial derivation; and he pointed out the distinction, both in ancient and modern times, between cutting and tearing the flesh as signs of mourning for dead relatives, and the practice of tattooing for personal ornament or for emblems of rank, or even of disgrace, as in the case of deserters, practiced in this country till 1871. He then noticed the probably true cause of the differing colours used for mourning by various nations. As an example of the employment of the historical method, he selected the custom of leading a horse at the funeral of a deceased warrior, referring specially to the case of the Duke of Wellington's charger, and traced the custom as far back as the time of Harold, stating that in some cases two or more horses were so led. Quoting Dugdale, he stated that these animals were most probably mortuaries, or corpse gifts, to the Church, to obtain prayers for the departed soul. Palfreys were led at the funerals of ladies. In pre-Christian times the horse was killed and burnt, with the corpse, in order that its ghost might carry its ghostly rider in the land of the shades. Dr. Tylor concluded with some comments on the practice of playing the flute by one nostril in Siam, India, and Fiji.

THE CHEMISTRY OF THE METALS.

Professor Dewar, M.A., F.R.S., gave the first of a course of eight lectures on Thursday, the 20th inst. He began by considering the classification of the metallic elements (about sixty-three or sixty-four) according to their chemical and physical properties. After noticing the older classification, such as noble, base, alkaline, and earth-metals, he referred to the new arrangement of the metals according to their atomic weights propounded by Mendeleeff, an ingenious Russian chemist, exhibited in a series of diagrams, from which a law of periodicity had been evolved, and by the study of which much light has been thrown on the chemical and physical relations of these bodies. He next explained and illustrated the formation and properties of salts produced by the combination of an acid and an alkali (the delicate process termed neutralisation), followed by crystallisation. He then considered the chemical principles involved in the separation of the metals, particularly dilating on the process termed reduction from their condition as oxides, sulphides, and carbonates by the agency of hydrogen in water or steam, solid carbon, and carbonic oxide. After alluding to the great number of metallic salts, the Professor commented on the great importance of ascertaining their stability as indicating the amount of energy evolved in their formation, now expressed in thermal and electrical units.

THE WORK OF H. STE. CLAIRE DEVILLE, M.R.I.

Professor Dewar gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 21st inst. After alluding to the discourse describing Deville's discoveries relating to aluminium by the Rev. John Barlow on March 14, 1856, and on his researches relating to platinum, &c., by Professor Faraday on Feb. 22, 1861, Professor Dewar commented on the main features of the life-work of the great French chemist. Deville was born at St. Thomas's, in the West Indies, and educated in France, early devoting himself to chemistry, under Dumas, with great success. As Professor, he was soon removed from Besançon to the Ecole Normale, at Paris, where he died July 1, 1881. His researches relating to chemical substitution having been noticed, experimental illustrations were given of Deville's method of isolating aluminium from the earth alumina by means of sodium, and of his production of both of those previously rare and expensive metals in great quantities. Some aluminium bronze, an alloy of copper and aluminium, was produced by the electric arc in lime crucibles before the audience. In these researches Deville was liberally supported by the late Emperor Napoleon III. His methods of isolating the metals boron and silicon were next illustrated. This was followed by an account of his method of producing high temperatures, by improvements of the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe, and its employment in the metallurgy of platinum, and other rare metals, in which he was greatly aided by the firm of Johnson and Matthey, of London, of whose work many valuable specimens were exhibited. Ultimately hundreds of pounds of platinum were melted as easily as lead. Starting with the discovery of Grove, that water can be decomposed by heat alone, Professor Dewar described and illustrated Deville's researches relating to dissociation—viz., the decomposition of compounds by simultaneous heat and pressure, and their analogous behaviour to elementary bodies, which was demonstrated by a series of interesting experiments.

HISTORY OF THE SCIENCE OF POLITICS—ARISTOTLE.

Mr. Frederick Pollock, M.A., LL.D., gave the first of a course of four lectures on Saturday last, the 22nd inst. In his opening remarks he stated that Aristotle has been generally recognised as the founder of political science, which had as much right to its position in the circle of human knowledge as that of morals, as being really more practical and influential: the "Declaration of the Rights of Man" by the French Assembly being adduced as an instance. Political science is needful also for the criticism of theories and projects. Mr. Pollock then commented on the constitution of the Greek States, especially of Athens. Pericles was its first statesman, and, perhaps, the greatest who ever lived. Under his rule man's faculties were more greatly developed than elsewhere, by the free and generous education of a refined life. The conception of the State was a very living reality to the Athenians, as is shown in the life of Socrates, in whose recorded conversations we find a roughly-sketched classification of the forms of government—viz., Royalty degenerating into tyranny, aristocracy leading to plutocracy and democracy. This idea was afterwards worked out by Plato, who defined government to be a special art to be exercised only by competent persons, duly qualified by discipline. Plato's own conceptions were fanciful and impracticable, as shown by his "Republic," which cannot be considered as a valuable contribution to political science. Aristotle, in his politics, struck out a new path, and separated ethics from politics. He begins with the actual conditions of human society and the formation of government. He asserts that a State is a community existing for some benefit to its members, and resembles a household or family, to which command and order are essential for safety. This is the true nucleus of the State. Aristotle's masterly view of the subject was expressed in his axiom, that man is born to be a citizen.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bumstead, James Henry, Curate of Christ Church, Clodwick, Oldham, to be Vicar of Hambleton, Poulton-le-Fylde.
Connor, M. Mitchell, late Curate of Lewisham; Vicar of West Bromwich.
Goddard, Francis, Vicar of Hilmarton, Wilts; Prebendary of Chisenbury and Cheete, in Salisbury Cathedral.
Hall, W., Curate of Holy Trinity, Littleborough; Curate-in-Charge of Bugsworth, Derbyshire.
Jones-Langston, Charles, Rector of Sevington; Vicar of Beoley.
Olive, L. Wallace; Curate of Burton Agnes.
Ommanney, G. C.; Vicar of St. Matthew's, Sheffield.
Partridge, Canon, Rector of Rothsay, Diocese of Fredericton; Rector of St. George's, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Pomeroy, Harrison Albert, late Curate of Wyke; Curate of St. Peter's, Worcester-with-Whittington.
Terry, Stephen; Rector of Lasham.
Walter, W. Hamson, Rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, Durham; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Durham.
Wetherall, Charles Maunsell; Rector of Hambleton, Bucks.
Wood, A., Curate of Ponton; Rector of Great Ponton.—*Guardian*.

The Sunday evening services at Exeter Cathedral are to be suspended during the summer months.

A new church is about to be erected for the parish of St. Leonard, Exeter, at a cost of £4000, towards which a brother of the present Rector has contributed £1500.

St. Matthew's, Wolverhampton, of which the Rev. J. E. Gladstone is Vicar, was reopened recently by the Bishop of Lichfield.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has fixed Tuesday, May 30, for the annual meeting on behalf of the Irish Church Sustentation Fund, which will be held at Lambeth Palace.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided at the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in St. James's Hall yesterday.

The Bishop of Salisbury on Wednesday week opened the second session of his fourth Diocesan Synod, in the great Chapter-house. Three hundred clerical and lay members attended.

On Monday the Archbishop of York consecrated the new Church of St. Thomas, at Hull, and afterwards opened the new wing of the Hull Seamen's and General Orphan Asylum at Spring Bank.

Under the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire and the Countess of Shrewsbury, a bazaar was held during the last three days of Easter week at Derby, in behalf of the building fund for the schools of St. Luke's Church, in that town.

The Caxton memorial window in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, will be unveiled, and a sermon preached on behalf of the Printers' Corporation by the Rev. Canon Farrar, to-morrow.

Mr. Cecil Raikes, M.P., presided at the annual meeting of the Church of England Young Men's Society, held in the Cannon-street Hotel, on Tuesday week. The Ven. J. Richardson, Archdeacon of Southwark, gave a special address.

In aid of the fund for providing a new school and mission-room for St. Matthew's, Stonehouse, a bazaar will be held next month under the patronage of the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, the Ladies Ernestine, Albertha, and Edith Edgcumbe, and the Hon. Mrs. Edgcumbe.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has consented to become a patron of the Society for Preserving the Memorials of the Dead. The inaugural meeting will be held at the rooms of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, on Wednesday, May 10, when the chair will be taken by Lord Carnarvon.

The Ven. Archdeacon Norris, Archdeacon of Bristol, delivered his primary visitation charge in that city on Tuesday week, and announced that, in order to thoroughly visit his archdeaconry, he had resigned the important vicarage of St. Mary, Redcliffe.

An attempt is being made to raise a fund for the support of a Bishop Suffragan of St. Albans. The sum sought to be raised is a capital sufficient to create an income of £1000 per annum. The appointment of the Bishop Suffragan is rendered desirable by the failing eyesight of the Bishop of St. Albans.

The Mayor of Gloucester recently laid the foundation-stone of a memorial church to Robert Raikes, the founder of Sunday schools. The Bishop of the diocese and other dignitaries were present. The church is to accommodate nearly a thousand worshippers.

An effective Munich window of two lights, representing "Christ Meeting the Women on the Way to Calvary" and the "Angel at the Tomb," has been placed by Messrs. Mayer and Co. in the parish church of Feliskirk, Yorkshire. It is in memory of Mr. Edward Walker, of Sutton Hall, Thirsk.

The Church of St. Mary, Newton Solney—one of the most interesting of Derbyshire churches—was recently reopened, after a judicious restoration costing about £3700, the greater part of which has been borne by Mr. R. Ratcliff, patron of the living. The Bishop of Lichfield conducted the services.

A bazaar was lately held at Ilkeston, under the patronage of Lady Lucy Drury-Lowe, Sir Henry and Lady Wilmot, Lieutenant-Colonel Newdigate, J.P., and other ladies and gentlemen, in aid of the fund for building a Church Institute for the Ilkeston Church Mutual Improvement Society.

The annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Bishop of London's Fund was held at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday. The Bishop of London took the chair. The total receipts of the fund in 1881 were £17,381, of which £15,384 arose from donations and subscriptions.

The Countess of Sefton opened a bazaar (an old English fair and a gipsy encampment) on Tuesday in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, to be continued through the week, towards extinguishing the debt on the parish church of St. Cuthbert, Robson-street, Everton.

An elaborate fancy fair, arranged as a Chinese city, is being held in Derby in aid of the various parochial institutions connected with the Church of the Holy Trinity, Derby. The Lord Lieutenant and High Sheriff of the county, the members for the borough and for South Derbyshire, are among the patrons of the undertaking.

After consecrating a new church at Leckhampton recently, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol was entertained to luncheon and his Lordship's health proposed by the Vicar, who made special reference to the scholarly and valuable services rendered by the Bishop as president of the New Testament Revision Committee. In reply his Lordship said if the revised version had the effect of bringing God's Word more closely to the English-speaking people—whatever its other results might be—the dearest and highest hopes of the revision would be attained. Speaking upon Church work, his Lordship incidentally mentioned that during his nineteen years' episcopate £850,000 has been spent upon church and school buildings in his diocese.

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor was entertained by the Master and Wardens of the Sadlers' Company at their hall, in Cheap-side. A large number of distinguished guests were invited to meet his Lordship.

OBITUARY.

THE COUNTESS OF WEMYSS AND MARCH.

The Right Hon. Louisa, Countess of Wemyss and March, died on the 16th inst., at Gosford, near Haddington, in her eighty-fourth year. Her Ladyship was the third daughter of Richard, second Earl of Lucan, by Lady Elizabeth Belasyse, his wife, third daughter and coheir of Henry, last Earl of Fauconberg, and was sister of the present General the Earl of Lucan, G.C.B. She was married in 1817 to Francis Earl Wemyss and March, and had five sons and two daughters, of whom the eldest son is Lord Elcho, M.P.

MR. MACDONOGH, Q.C.

Mr. Francis Macdonogh, Q.C., the well-known advocate, died at Rutland-square, Dublin, on the 18th inst., aged seventy-seven. He was a most astute lawyer, and the last survivor of a group of distinguished men who held prominent place at the Irish Bar for more than a generation. His practice was very extensive, including nearly all the leading cases of his time; latterly the more conspicuous were the Longford and Purdon and the Bagot will cases, and the Blackwater fishery contest. He was engaged also in the recent State trials in Dublin, as counsel for Mr. Parnell. For a time Mr. Macdonogh represented Sligo in Parliament, but was afterwards defeated by Mr. Serjeant Armstrong. The election was, however, annulled on account of bribery, and the borough disfranchised. Mr. Macdonogh was fifty-three years at the Bar.

COLONEL J. T. CLIFTON.

Colonel John Talbot Clifton, formerly M.P. for North Lancashire, died on the 16th inst., on his yacht, at Algiers. He was born March 5, 1819, the eldest son of Thomas Clifton, of Clifton and Lytham, by Hetty, his wife, daughter of Peregrine Treves, Postmaster-General of Calcutta, and widow of David Campbell, of Kildalloig, Argyllshire. He received his education at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1839 entered the 1st Life Guards; subsequently he became Colonel of the 1st Lancashire Militia. He was a Magistrate for Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, and J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire, for which county he served as High Sheriff in 1853. From 1844 to 1847 he represented the northern division of the same county in Parliament. He married, April 22, 1844, Lady Eleanor Cecily Lowther, sister of Henry, third Earl of Lonsdale, and had an only son, Thomas Henry Clifton, also M.P. for North Lancashire, who died March 31, 1880. The Cliftons of Clifton and Lytham possess great landed estates, and can deduce their pedigree from the time of the Conqueror. There still remains amongst the family muniments a deed of gift, *temp.* William Rufus, by which Sir William de Clifton granted his Manors of Clifton and Salwick to his son, Sir William, on his marriage. One of the late Colonel Clifton's brothers has recently been created Lord Donington, and his Lordship's son has succeeded, in right of his mother, to the Scottish earldom of Loudoun, and the English baronies of Bortreaux, Hungerford, De Moleyns, and Hastings.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Portraits and memoirs of the late Mr. Darwin, Sir. H. Cole, Mr. S. Gurney, and Mr. E. Duncan are given in another page.

Mr. George Grant Francis, F.S.A., suddenly, on the 22nd inst., at Swansea, from paralysis, at the age of sixty-eight.

The Ven. W. B. Ady, Archdeacon of Colchester and Rector of Little Beddow, on the 21st inst., at the age of sixty-five.

Mr. Thomas Grieve, the well-known scene-painter, in his eighty-second year.

Mr. Harry Hall, the celebrated painter of horses, on the 22nd inst., from an attack of paralysis.

Mr. Charles Carpenter, J.P. for Sussex and Cornwall, on the 14th inst., at Brighton, aged eighty-four.

Major-General Charles Jackson, Bengal Army, on the 14th inst., in his sixtieth year.

The Countess of Minto, at Bournemouth, on the 21st inst. She was the daughter General Sir Thomas Hilslop, and married, in 1844, her cousin, the present Earl of Minto.

The Rev. Thomas Harding Newman, D.D., many years Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, at Nemes, Hornchurch, near Romford, Essex, on the 21st inst.

The Rev. Dr. Gervase Smith, an ex-President of the Wesleyan Conference, on the 22nd inst. He was one of the most popular preachers and lecturers in the Wesleyan body.

The Rev. Haviland De Saumarez, formerly Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Rector of St. Peter's, Northampton-with-Upton. He was son of Mr. Thomas De Saumarez, of Samaurez Manor, Guernsey.

Lady Macleod (Emily Maria Douglas), widow of Major-General Sir John Chetham Macleod, K.C.B., and daughter of Mr. Abercromby Dick, Bengal Civil Service, on the 10th inst., at Colombo.

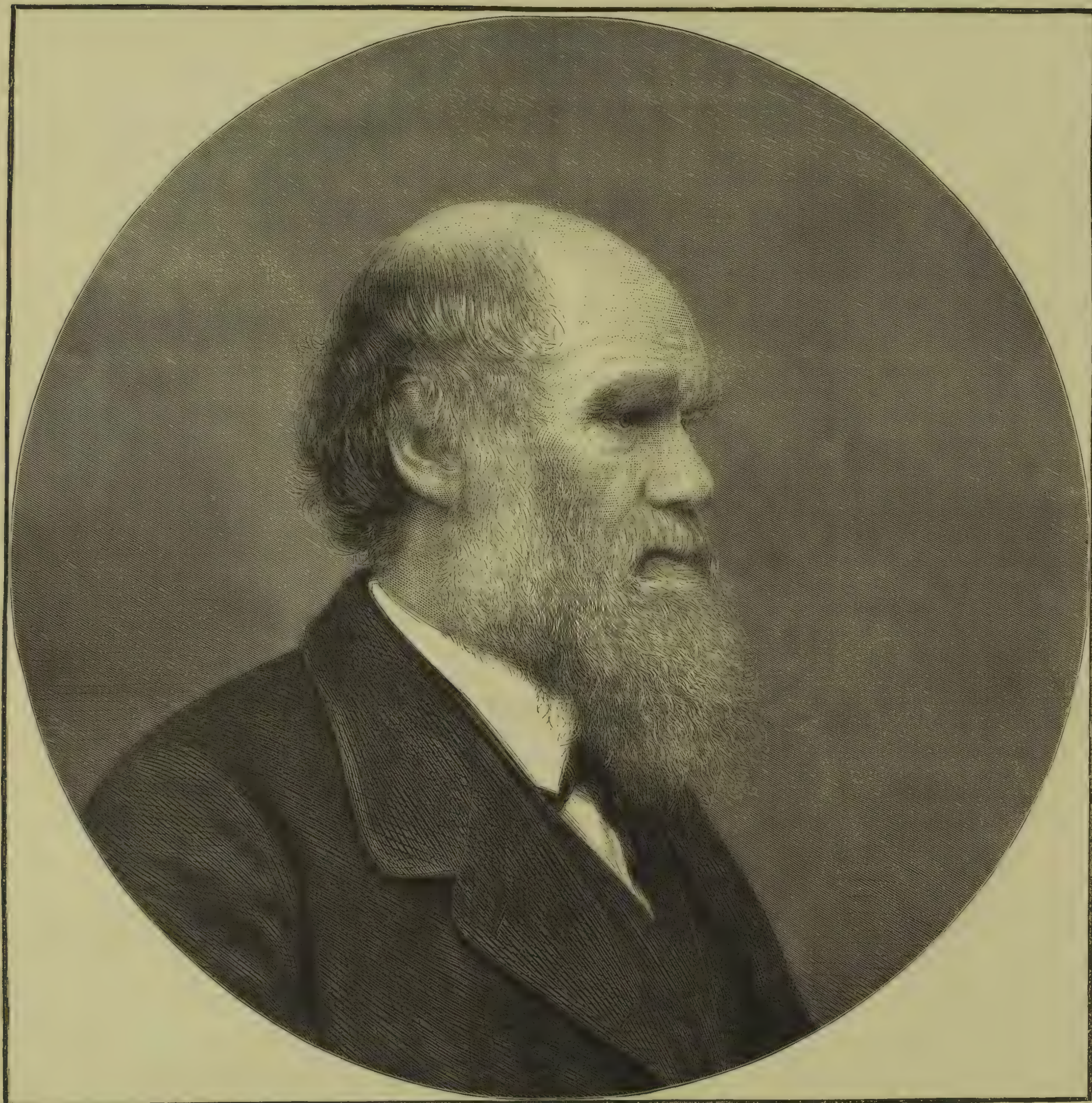
Mr. William McKerrell, of Hill House, Ayrshire, J.P., at his residence, 31, Norfolk-square, Hyde Park, on the 11th inst., aged eighty-six. He was the representative of a very old Ayrshire family, and is now succeeded by the next male heir, Robert Mure McKerrell, eldest son of the late Mr. Robert McKerrell, by Emily Pauline, his wife, daughter of General Sir William Staveley, K.C.B.

The Rev. Frederic Francis Edwards, M.A., B.D., on the 15th inst., at Gileston Manor, Cowbridge, Glamorgan. He was born Feb. 5, 1801, the only son of the Rev. John Edwards, M.A. (a scion of the old Welsh family of Edwardses of Rhydy-görs), and Margaret, his wife, daughter and heiress of the Rev. William Willis, of Gileston Manor. He married, in 1850, Susanna Mary, daughter of Mr. J. Bevan, of Cowbridge.

The Right Hon. Louisa Pennell, Dowager Lady Abercromby, in Chapel-street, Belgrave-square, on the 20th inst. Her Ladyship was the daughter of the Hon. John Hay Forbes, Lord Medwyn, a Lord of Session and Justiciary in Scotland; and was married, April 3, 1832, to George Ralph, third Lord Abercromby, by whom she was mother of the present Lord Abercromby, of the Countess of Glasgow, and of the Hon. John Abercromby and the Hon. Ralph Abercromby.

Mr. Augustus Arthur Vansittart, M.A., barrister-at-law, on the 17th inst., at Cambridge. He was the second son of General George Henry Vansittart, by Ann Mary, his wife, daughter of Mr. Thomas Copson, and was brother of Mr. Vansittart, of Bisham Abbey, Berks, formerly M.P. for that county. He married, in 1857, the Hon. Rachel Fanny, daughter of George, late Lord Boston. Mr. Vansittart was a distinguished scholar, and a great benefactor to his University, where he was long Auditor of Trinity College.

Mr. Justice Kay on the 20th inst. gave judgment in the action brought by Mr. C. H. Roberts against the Corporation of London. Without calling upon the counsel for the defendants, his Lordship held that the Corporation possessed the power to modify the form of the appointment from time to time, and that in requiring the annual election of the Remembrancer it had acted within its rights. The action was therefore dismissed, with costs.



THE LATE MR. C. R. DARWIN, F.R.S., LL.D.

THE LATE SIR HENRY COLE.

We have recorded the death of this distinguished member of the Civil Service, and of what may be called the Social Service, who during fifty years worked successfully for the public benefit in a variety of institutions, but more especially in the Great Exhibition, and at the South Kensington Museum. He was born at Bath, on July 15, 1808, the son of Captain Cole, 82nd Foot; was educated at Christ's Hospital, entered the Civil Service in 1823, and became an assistant keeper of Public Records. He wrote several works under the *nom de plume* of "Felix Summerly," and gained a prize of £100 offered by the Government for suggestions for developing the penny postage plan of Sir Rowland Hill. As one of the executive committee of the Exhibition of 1851, he laboured with great zeal and ability, and was equally active in promoting the formation of the Science and Art Department, under the Committee of the Privy Council on Education. To the Science and Art Department, in 1852, he was appointed senior Secretary, and subsequently Inspector-General. In 1860 he was appointed Superintendent of the South Kensington Museum, which establishment he organised. In 1855 he was British Commissioner for the Paris Exhibition, and in 1867 acted as Secretary to the Royal Commissioners for the Paris Exhibition of that year. For his eminent services in connection with the various British, Foreign, and Colonial Exhibitions, and the Science and Art Department, with South Kensington Museum, he was created a C.B. in 1871, and a K.C.B. in 1875. On his retirement, in 1873, he was succeeded

in his office by Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, K.C.M.G., who had long helped energetically to ensure the complete working of Sir Henry Cole's plans of art instruction.

The funeral of Sir Henry Cole, which took place at West Brompton Cemetery on Saturday last, was attended by Earl Spencer, President of the Committee of Council; the Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P., Vice-President; General Sir Dighton Probyn, V.C. (representing the Prince of Wales); Sir Charles Dilke, M.P.; Sir F. Sandford; Mr. Poynter, R.A.; Sir Edmund Du Cane, Sir G. Birdwood, Professor Huxley, and many of the officials and workmen employed at the South Kensington Museum. Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen was prevented from attending, but among the mourners were Mr. Fowke and Colonel Donnelly (the chief executive officer and assistant-secretary of the South Kensington Museum). Canon Knox Little, of Manchester, delivered an impressive address, in which allusion was made to the character and work of the deceased.

An influential meeting was held at the Mansion House on the 20th inst. in support of the International Fisheries Exhibition, proposed to be held in London in 1883. The Duke of Edinburgh spoke warmly in behalf of the scheme; and the American Minister expressed a confident hope that the proposal would be cordially responded to by the United States. Resolutions approving of the exhibition, which is to be under the patronage of the Queen, were unanimously adopted.

THE LATE MR. DARWIN.

The death, on Wednesday in last week, of Mr. Charles Robert Darwin, the eminent naturalist and philosophical inquirer of world-wide renown, has called forth, in England and in every civilised country, unanimous and unqualified testimonies to his great merits as the leading scientific mind of his time. During forty years past, living in comparative retirement at his country residence, Downe House, near Farnborough, Kent, Mr. Darwin has steadfastly pursued his experimental researches, and has from time to time published their results, with those of his profound and comprehensive speculations, till he has gradually won the assent of all well-informed persons to a few grand principles concerning the development of specific forms of organic life. His theory of the origin of species, vegetable and animal, referred them to the operation of a general law of nature, in the universal struggle of living organisms for subsistence, and in the competition for opportunities of reproducing their kind, tending to the survival of the fittest types, and to the modification of their progeny, in the course of successive generations, by more and more distinctive peculiarities growing up in those organs or features which aided most effectually in the preservation of the race. Individual types of exceptional vigour, and with particular adaptation to surrounding circumstances, would thus become the progenitors of distinct species. Mr. Darwin went so far, in his famous book which appeared in November, 1859, formally announcing this view of natural history, as to say,



PRINCE LEOPOLD, DUKE OF ALBANY.



PRINCESS HELEN OF WALDECK, DUCHESS OF ALBANY.



THE LATE SIR HENRY COLE, K.C.B.

"I cannot doubt that the theory of descent, with modification, embraces all the members of the same class. I believe that animals have descended from at most only four or five progenitors, and plants from an equal or lesser number." He looked forward even to a higher generalisation. "Analogy would lead me one step farther," he said; "namely, to the belief that all animals and plants have descended from some one prototype; but this inference is chiefly grounded on analogy, and it is immaterial whether or not it be accepted. The case is different with the members of each great class, as the Vertebrata, the Articulata, &c., for here we have distinct evidence that all have descended from a single parent." We may quote also the impressive words with which Darwin concluded his treatise. "From the war of nature, from famine and death, the most exalted object which we are capable of conceiving—namely, the production of the higher animals, directly follows. There is grandeur in this view of life, with its several powers, having been originally breathed by the Creator into a few forms or into one; and that whilst this planet has gone cycling on according to the fixed law of gravity, from so simple a beginning endless forms, most beautiful and most wonderful, have been and are being evolved."

In the "Origin of Species," above quoted, Mr. Darwin had not actually expressed his views as to the ancestry of Man, though he had left them to be very clearly inferred. "It seemed to me sufficient to indicate that by this work 'light would be thrown on the origin of man and his history,'" for

this implied that man "must be included with other organic beings in any general conclusion respecting his manner of appearance on this earth." But in the "Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex," which was published in 1871, Mr. Darwin expressly dealt with this most interesting question. He presented man as co-descendant with the catarrhine or "down-nostrilled" monkeys, from a hairy quadruped, furnished with a tail and pointed ears, and probably a climber of trees. Nay, he traced back the chain of descent until he found as the progenitor of all the vertebrate animals some aquatic creature, hermaphrodite, provided with gills, and with brain, heart, and other organs imperfectly developed. The treatise concludes by remarking what are the hopes which the advance of the human race in past ages seems fairly to justify; he says we are not, however, concerned "with hopes or fears, but only with the truth as far as our reason allows us to discover it. I have given the evidence to the best of my ability; and we must acknowledge, as it seems to me, that man with all his noble qualities, with sympathy which feels for the most debased, with benevolence which extends not only to other men but to the humblest living creature, with his god-like intellect which has penetrated into the movements and constitution of the solar system—with all these exalted powers—man still bears in his bodily frame the indelible stamp of his lowly origin."

After the publication of his first great work, Darwin continued to gather evidence tending to strengthen his theory. In 1862 he published his remarkable work on "Fertilisation

of Orchids;" and in 1867 his "Domesticated Animals and Cultivated Plants; or, the Principles of Variation, Inheritance, Reversion, Crossing, Interbreeding, and Selection under Domestication." In 1872 Mr. Darwin published "The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals;" in 1875, "Insectivorous Plants;" in 1876, "Cross and Self Fertilisation in the Vegetable Kingdom;" and in 1877, "Different Forms of Flowers in Plants of the Same Species." Only last year appeared his work upon Earth-worms, in which he traced the operations of worms in gradually covering the surface of the globe with a layer of mould.

Mr. Darwin was son of Mr. Robert Darwin, a country physician, and grandson of Dr. Erasmus Darwin, a man of considerable literary and scientific attainments, author of "The Botanic Garden" and other poems, and of "Zoonomia" and other ingenious speculative philosophical works. The mother of Mr. Charles Darwin was a daughter of Josiah Wedgwood, the eminent art-manufacturer of Staffordshire. The late Mr. Darwin was born at Shrewsbury, on Feb. 12, 1809, and was educated at Shrewsbury Grammar School, at the University of Edinburgh, and at Christ's College, Cambridge. Having inherited a good private fortune, he engaged in no business or profession, but devoted his whole life to natural science. One of his instructors, the Rev. Mr. Henslow, professor of botany at Cambridge, recommended him to Captain Fitzroy and the Lords of the Admiralty, when a naturalist was to be chosen to accompany the surveying expedition of H.M.S. Beagle, which sailed Dec. 27, 1831, and returned to

England Oct. 22, 1836, having made a scientific circumnavigation of the globe. Mr. Darwin served without salary, and partly paid his own expenses on condition that he should have the entire disposal of his zoological, botanical, and geological collections. On returning to England he published a "Journal of Researches into the Geology and Natural History" of the various countries he had visited in South America and the Pacific Ocean. In addition to numerous papers on various scientific subjects, Mr. Darwin edited the "Zoology of the Voyage of the Beagle," and wrote three separate volumes on geology—viz., "The Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs," 1842, second edition, 1874; "Geological Observations on Volcanic Islands," 1844; and "Geological Observations on South America," 1846. Among Mr. Darwin's subsequent works were a "Monograph of the Family Cirripedia," published by the Ray Society in 1851-3, and on the "Fossil Species," by the Paleontographical Society.

On Sunday last, both in Westminster Abbey and in St. Paul's Cathedral, the preachers spoke of Mr. Darwin's life and labours, praising him for his "pure and earnest love of truth," and his patient care and industry in its pursuit. He was, said Canon Prothero, "the greatest man of science of his day, but was so entirely a stranger to intellectual pride and arrogance that he stated with the utmost modesty opinions of the truth of which he was himself convinced, but which, he was aware, could not be universally agreeable or acceptable. Surely in such a man lived that charity which is the very essence of the true spirit of Christ." In like manner, Canon Barry, who preached at Westminster in the evening, referred to Mr. Darwin as a leader of scientific thought, observing that "the fruitful doctrine of evolution, with which the late Professor's name would always be associated, lent itself at least as readily to the old promise of God as to more modern but less complete explanations of the universe. The principle of selection was by no means alien to the Christian religion, but it was selection exercised under the Divine intelligence and determined by the spiritual fitness of each man for life hereafter. And to man was accorded the privilege of free will, which enabled him to be a fellow-worker with God in the great scheme of Providence. In the natural life of the brute creation the struggle for existence was the constant and dominant motive; but the spiritual life of mankind was refreshed and intensified by obedience to the contrary doctrine of self-sacrifice, which lay at the root of all the teaching of the Gospel."

Canon Liddon, in his sermon at St. Paul's, observed "that when Professor Darwin's books on the 'Origin of Species' and on the 'Descent of Man' first appeared they were largely regarded by religious men as containing a theory necessarily hostile to religion. A closer study had greatly modified any such impression." It is seen that, whether the creative activity of God is manifested through catastrophes, as the phrase goes, or in progressive evolution, it is still His creative activity, and the really great questions beyond remain untouched. The evolutionary process, supposing it to exist, must have had a beginning: who began it? It must have had material to work with: who furnished it? It is itself a law or system of laws: who enacted them? Even supposing that the theory represents absolute truth, and is not merely a provisional way of looking at things incidental to the present stage of knowledge, these great questions are just as little to be decided by physical science now as they were when Moses wrote the Pentateuch; but there are apparently three important gaps in the evolutionary sequence which it is well to bear in mind. There is the great gap between the highest animal instinct and the reflective, self-measuring, self-analysing thought of man. There is the greater gap between life and the most organized matter. There is the greatest gap of all between matter and nothing. At these three points, as far as we can see, the Creative Will must have intervened otherwise than by way of evolution out of existing materials—to create mind, to create life, to create matter. But, beyond all question, it is our business to respect in science, as in other things, every clearly ascertained report of the senses; for every such report represents a fact, and a fact is sacred as having its place in the Temple of Universal Truth."

Mr. Darwin married, in 1831, his cousin, Miss Emma Wedgwood, and he leaves behind him, besides his widow, five sons and two daughters.

The funeral of Mr. Darwin took place in Westminster Abbey on Wednesday last. He is buried next to the grave of Sir Isaac Newton, with whom, and with Dalton, the discoverer of the atomic theory of physics, Darwin has been ranked by some recent commentators upon the progress of the natural sciences.

PRINCESS HELEN OF WALDECK-PYRMONT.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* in Paris states:—"I met yesterday (last Saturday) a relative of the Princess Helen, who furnished me with many details about her. Prince Leopold's bride designate is quite a scholar, although a simple and lady-like country girl. Her greatest pleasure at Arolsen, which is a secluded picturesque spot, was found in study. The Princess is very spontaneous and open, recites with taste, and is very musical. At Pyrmont there is a theatre in which a fairly good company plays in summer. At Arolsen dramatic entertainments are given in the Schloss, in the grand saloon of which a stage has been erected. The players are amateurs. There used to be special Christmas performances when the three eldest daughters of the Prince, who are all accomplished elocutionists, were unmarried. The last spectacle which came off there was prettily imagined, and had the interest of actuality. The back scene represented Claremont, and the stage was festooned with garlands and true-love knots. Princess Helen, with a likeness of Prince Leopold suspended from her neck, entered, dressed in a bride's toilet, and sat down under an old tree. The daughters of the Prince's tenants, of the tradespeople of Arolsen, and the girls who attend the public and private schools were introduced in groups. Their hats were decorated with bouquets of spring flowers. They presented little home-made gifts, tokens of respectful affection. The governess of Princess Ella marshalled them to places reserved for them on the stage, and, when Princess Helen thanked them all, they sang in choral parts a wedding hymn. She kissed all those who had been prepared with her for confirmation, and hoped they would think of her as a sister. The depositions were then conducted to the hall to dine."

Yesterday week the thirty-third anniversary festival of the Asylum for Idiots was held at the Albion, Aldersgate-street, under the presidency of Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P., who was supported by Sir H. Parkes, K.C.M.G., Mr. W. H. Wills, M.P., and the Baron de Ferrieres, M.P. The company numbered eighty-ladies and gentlemen. Mr. J. Abbas, J.P., in responding for the board of management, appealed for funds to clear off a debt of £2000; an appeal which was met with a liberal response to the amount of £2636, including 500 guineas from a Jewish lady, £500 from Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Child, and 100 guineas from the Dowager Marchioness of Westminster.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F J W (Hilkey).—Thanks for the cutting from the "Northumbrian." We are glad to see the "canny town" again represented in the chess world.
E P W (Southampton).—Please send a diagram of the position, and we shall be glad to comply with your request.
P J (Broadmoor).—All correct solutions are carefully noted and acknowledged, but not in the same week in which they are received, owing to our early preparation for the press. Your problem shall be examined.
H B (Crediton).—We have not the position at hand, but shall endeavour to refer to it in the course of next week.
W J E (Dewsbury).—Thanks for the full report of the chess meeting in your town. We have, as you will see, availed ourselves of it.
N R (Prestonham).—Please to re-examine the position.
J N B (Clifton).—A committee acquainted with all the facts should decide your question. As you state them, however, we think that C. should retire from the tourney, and that all his games, lost and won, should be cancelled.
J C W (St. Leonard's).—No problem by the late Mr. Lowenthal has appeared in this column. You refer, probably, to one by the late Mr. Boden, the solution of which was published some weeks ago.
INTERROGATOR.—Such a "dual mate" as you describe does not affect the soundness of the problem. It would, however, affect its value when compared with another free from such a blemish.
W R S (New-cross).—We are obliged for the information.
PROBLEMS received with thanks from F H (Munich) and G W M (Manchester), and game from E J L (Isleworth).
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1987 received from Rev John Wills (Portland, U.S.A.), and of Nos. 1988, 1987, and 1988 from Pierce Jones.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1993 received from W J Haslam, Alice A Lawton, Harry Bristow, T Kenny (Dublin), and Pierce Jones.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1990 received from Harry Bristow, W Cartwright, E L G, Julia Short, H Stebbing, D E Layley, W H J (Edgbaston), J A B (Perth), Emile Frau, Wiseman, A F J H Bagon, Alfred D Palmer, Ada (Bridgewater), Charles H Heydemann, G Warburton, B G (Abingdon), Jumbo, A Snellen, Freddie Schwoder, Rev Frederic Carroll, A Ashe (aged thirteen), Alice A Lawton, A F Walrod (Berlin), Alfred W Hale, W Lionel Davy (I.M.S. Achilles), H Forrester, and Pierce Jones.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1991 received from H B, J H Reed, Hereward, A Russian Amateur in Paris, J Hall, Albert Maas, Plevna, O Cherevits, R H Brooks, W H Fudge, Shadforth, Freddie Schwoder, Schmucke, E J Winter Wood, Aaron Harper, Harry Springthorpe, R L Southwell, A Wignore, S Lowndes, E Casella (Paris), H Lucas, L Wyman, F Ferris, T H Holdron, A M Porter, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, L Falcon (Antwerp), Ben Nevis, L L Greenaway, H K Awdry, G W Law, H Blacklock, A M Colborne, Otto Fulder (Ghent), S Ballen, G Seymour, Gyp, Alpha, Alice A Lawton, George G, O S Wood, Josworth, Cryptotop, Pilgrin, A Chapman, Alfred W Hale, E London, Interrogator, J O Warburton, T H A H (Lee), Dr Goldsmith (Worthing), F J Wallis, W Furber, B H O (Salisbury), Cant, W J Gotelee, F Johnston, Emile Frau, A F James Dobson, M O Halloran, N S Harris, Dr F St. Smith, Sirius, J A Green, E L G, Jurabo, W J Haslam, C M Forster (Newcastle), M O M, James L Hyland, Donald Mackay, E G Butler, J H Garratt, Harry Bristow, H A L S, G W Crossley, John Cornish, Rev J J Hooker, W Miller, Jupiter Junior, H Noyes, W Dewse, and Pierce Jones.

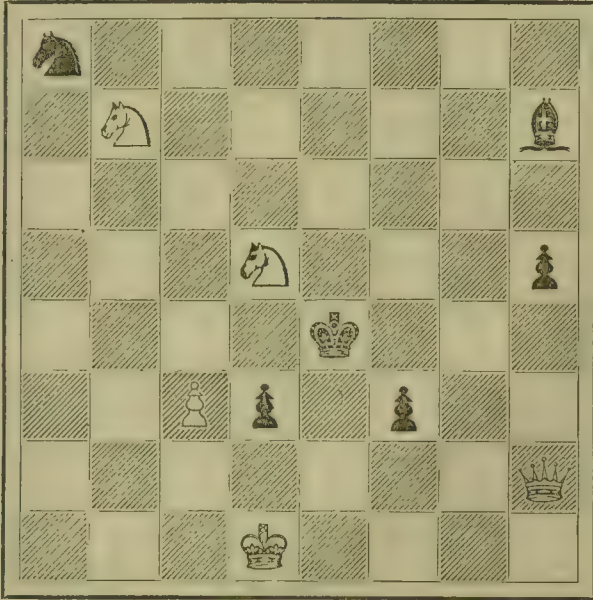
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1990.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to R 5th	K to R 5th
2. Kt to R 3rd	K to Kt 5th
3. Kt to B 2nd (ch)	K to R 5th
4. P to Kt 3rd. Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 1993.

By F. J. KELLNER (Vienna).

BLACK.





DESIGN FOR WINDSOR TAPESTRY: "MEN OF KENT MARCHING IN FRONT OF THE ARMY OF HAROLD," BY J. E. HODGSON, R.A.—SEE PAGE 414.



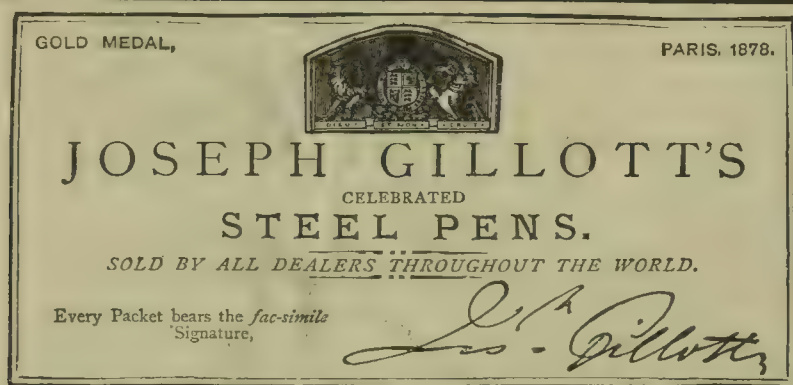
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The *Lancet*, March 4, 1882, writes:—"Messrs. Allen and Hanburys have recently introduced a variety of Castor Oil which seems likely to supersede the old-fashioned form with which we are all so familiar. Their 'Tasteless Oil' is absolutely pure, is almost colourless, and is as free from disagreeable taste or smell as anything of the nature of oil can be. We have given it an extensive trial, and find that it is taken both by children and adults without the slightest difficulty, while its aperient effects are unquestionable. It possesses all the advantages that are claimed for it."

The *British Medical Journal*, Jan. 28, 1882, writes:—"Although absolutely pure Castor Oil, it is so prepared as to be entirely devoid of smell, and to have none of the disagreeable flavour which characterises the ordinary varieties of this oil. It possesses full aperient properties."

The *Medical Times and Gazette*, Jan. 7, 1882:—"Messrs. Allen and Hanburys have introduced a Castor Oil that is absolutely free from taste and smell, and have thereby earned the gratitude of countless multitudes of persons of all ages. That the oil is Castor Oil is proved by its remaining physical and its medicinal properties, but it is as free from smell and taste as olive oil. It is therefore taken very much more readily; it does not produce nausea or after-taste; and, withal, it retains the full aperient properties of ordinary pure Castor Oil."

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This kindly interest is very apparent in her Journals, which were written with no view to publication, and is historically placed on record throughout Sir Theodore Martin's admirable and valuable "Life of the Prince Consort," fortunately now accessible to the people in a cheap edition. Then there are those true-hearted and womanly letters, sent, now and again, on occasion, by the Queen, and always at the right time, to comfort the suffering or the bereaved, in palace or cottage, at home or abroad; or, it may be, to express her own grateful sense of the kindly feeling shown by her people towards herself and those dear to her after an illness or a providential escape.

Her motherly care of her children, her many unostentatious and kindly deeds of charity among the humble poor, and her domestic virtues endear her to the nation and add lustre to the Throne.

Under such circumstances, is it to be wondered at that a nation should spontaneously sympathise with and seek to share her sorrow or her joy? The tie between ruler and subject, very happily for all concerned, is in this case a loyal attachment, firmly cemented by mutual confidence, friendship, and affection. In her own words, applied to "our Princess Alice," we may truly say that her life has afforded "a bright example of loving tenderness and sympathy, courageous devotion, and self-sacrifice to duty." Hence, to-day, the universal congratulation and cordial good wishes breathed for the happiness of the young married people, whom we all feel to be somehow related to us—to be our own connections, of whom we are very proud, and in whose welfare our Queen, the first lady in the land, as a sensible, highly-gifted, and affectionate mother, is most deeply interested.

Prince Leopold, the fourth son of her Majesty, was born on April 7, 1853, and is consequently twenty-nine years of age. The Queen, when writing to her uncle Leopold, King of Belgium, shortly after the birth of her youngest son, in regard to the honoured name he was to receive, said in a letter addressed to Brussels, and dated, "Buckingham Palace, April 18, 1853.—I can report most favourably of myself, for I have never been better or stronger. Stockmar will have told you that Leopold is to be the name of our fourth young gentleman. It is a mark of love and affection, which I hope you will not disapprove. It is a name which is the dearest to me after Albert's, and one which recalls the almost only happy days of my sad childhood. To hear 'Prince Leopold' again will make me think of all those days. His other names will be George, Duncan, Albert; . . . George is after the King of Hanover, and Duncan is a compliment to dear Scotland."

Somewhat delicate in his early and boyish years, the Prince's education, conducted by private tutors, was subject to many inter-

ruptions on account of his frequent indisposition. This delicacy of constitution, which has, fortunately, now been overcome, seriously interfered with his out-of-door exercise and athletic training, but admitted of his devoting more time to study than he could otherwise have done.

Cradled in culture, he has made exceptionally good use of his opportunities. The early training of the Royal Family has always been a matter of national pride and thankfulness; and although Prince Leopold was only about eight years old when he sustained the irreparable loss of his father the Prince Consort, the influence of precept and example had already told upon the formation of character; and the life-lessons acquired were not likely to be forgotten, confirmed and enforced as they have ever been by our gracious Queen.

It is well known that the Prince Consort made the education of the Royal children a matter of the deepest personal interest. He often spent several hours daily in promoting the individual training of his family.

"The *trait*," writes the *Athenæum*, "which personally distinguished the Prince Consort from other men, was his daily and hourly interest in the education of his children; not only their moral education—which no parent under any circumstances ought to neglect—but the ordinary training of the school-room. Of course the Royal Princes and Princesses had many teachers, *but their chief instructor was the Prince*. He not only furnished a general plan for their instruction, but superintended it himself; not only appointed to each one his and her teachers, but thought it his duty to read every book which was about to be put into their hands."

Reading, sketching, painting, etching, photography, gardening, relieved actual study, and served to interest them. At Osborne, the young Princes' practical work in building and carpentry is still preserved, a creditable monument of their constructive skill.

Prince Leopold, in the intellectual and moral traits of his character, his good-heartedness, and refinement, resembles his father and sisters, more, perhaps, than any of his Royal brothers; and, to our thinking, he has a great and useful career before him. Already he seems to be worthily following in the footsteps of his noble father,

"Hereafter, through all times, Albert the Good."

The childhood of Prince Leopold was passed under feminine tuition; and his governesses early taught him the rudiments of several modern languages, of history, and of music, which has always been one of his favourite pursuits. Mr. Jollye, who was one of the first of the Duke of Connaught's tutors, assisted likewise in the early education of the Duke of Albany. In 1861, by the advice of the physicians, the Prince Consort was induced to send his youngest son to Cannes for the winter, under the charge of the late General Sir Edward and Lady Bowater. They were accompanied by Miss Bowater, now Lady Knightley, and recently appointed Extra Lady in Waiting to the Duchess of Albany.

While Prince Leopold was at Cannes, in December of that year, his father, the late Prince Consort, to the great sorrow of the whole nation, was taken from this world by death. Sir Edward Bowater died about the same time, and the plans for Prince Leopold's education were necessarily interrupted by these events.

Her Majesty the Queen went to Germany in 1862, and took his Royal Highness with her; in later years he several times accompanied the Queen in her visits to that country. Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone, K.C.B., who was then Governor to Prince Arthur (now Duke of Connaught), took charge in 1862 of Prince Leopold; soon afterwards Dr. Buff, now Keeper of the Archives at Augsburg, became the Prince's tutor; but at that time several of the Eton masters used regularly to come to Windsor to assist in the instruction of the young Princes; and whenever the Royal Family was at Osborne, the Rev. Mr. Prothero, Vicar of Whippingham (now Canon Prothero), rendered similar assistance.

Colonel Sir John Cowell, K.C.B., who had been governor to Prince Alfred, the Duke of Edinburgh, upon the termination of that engagement became governor to Prince Leopold; and held this charge until 1866, when he was appointed Master of the Queen's Household. The Rev. Canon Duckworth was tutor to his Royal Highness, and Captain Stirling, R.A., for a time succeeded to the charge vacated by Sir John Cowell. It was thought needful, about that period, to have a physician in constant charge of his Royal Highness; and for this Dr. Wickham Legg was chosen, who is now Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was succeeded by Dr. Poore, now Physician to University Hospital. As tutor, next to the Rev. Canon Duckworth, Mr. Robert Hawthorn Collins, M.A. of the University of Oxford, was appointed, but at the end of 1870 remained in the principal charge of the education of his Royal Highness upon the retirement of Canon Duckworth.

The University career of Prince Leopold, under the direction of Mr. Collins, began in 1872, when his Royal Highness, entering Christ Church College, was matriculated at Oxford by the present Dean of Christchurch, then Vice-Chancellor of the University. A residence for him was found at Wykeham House, a short distance out of the town, and we give a view of that mansion. The Prince, while at Oxford, used to attend lectures daily, with other undergraduates. Among the Professors whose courses he regularly attended were Professors Bonamy Price, Creighton, Kitchin, and Sidney Owen. His special studies were political economy, history, and languages. Professor Max Müller, the philologist, was a constant attendant at the residence of his Royal Highness. The Prince also attended Professor Ruskin's lectures on Art, and missed no opportunity of acquiring knowledge and culture.

His Royal Highness, while at the University, did not go much into society, but frequently entertained at his own house. His visitors there included not only his undergraduate friends, but the principal senior men of the University, Masters of Colleges, Professors, and others. Our Illustration of "An Afternoon at Wykeham House" represents the scene in a tent, in the garden, one summer day, when Mr. Walter Campbell, a fellow-undergraduate, drew a portrait of the Prince; the third person in the tent is Mr. Collins. His Royal Highness joined in all the ordinary social occupations of undergraduates at Oxford. He was a member, if not one of the founders, of the Oxford Musical Club, which has just now celebrated the first decade of its existence. He regularly attended the meetings of the Chess Club formed among the undergraduates; he went to the debates at the Union, and was a member of the Bullingdon Cricket Club. His chief friends were members of Loder's Club, which was composed entirely of Christ Church men, some of whom have since won distinction in the public service or in Parliament. The Prince was also initiated as a Freemason, while at Oxford; he subsequently became Master of a Lodge, and is now Provincial Grand Master of Oxfordshire in that fraternity.

The Prince's career at Oxford was brought to a close at the Encenia of 1876, when he received the diploma of D.C.L. from the hands of the then Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Sewell, Warden of New College, who spoke in the highest terms of the manner in which the Prince had comported himself, and the good example that he had shown to other undergraduates, during his residence at the University.

Inheriting his father's, the late Prince Consort's, refined tastes, thoughtful methodical ways, and discriminating love of literature,

he devoted his leisure hours to the careful study of the world's greatest Poet, and was elected a member of the New Shakspeare Society. In 1867 Mr. Richard Bentley published, and by permission dedicated to his Royal Highness, an edition called "The Prince's Shakspeare;" and more recently Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co. also dedicated to him "The Leopold Shakspeare."

With no taint of flattery, it may be said, in truth, of our Duke of Albany that he is "A scholar, and a ripe and good one." On reaching his majority, in 1874, he manifested his warm interest in the New Shakspeare Society by presenting each of his fellow-members with a beautiful and costly facsimile copy of "Romeo and Juliet," containing the parallel texts of the first two quartos, of 1597 and 1599, with an introduction and marginal collations of subsequent issues, carefully prepared on purpose by P. A. Daniel, of Gray's Inn.

Among the pursuits for which he has a personal predilection, and considerable talent, are the study of music, and that of modern languages; he speaks both German and French with great facility, and has a fair knowledge of Italian. While at Oxford he studied these three languages with great assiduity; but Professor Volpe, the Italian master at Eton, was his principal instructor in that language.

The health of his Royal Highness, originally delicate, was the object of great care and attention in his earlier years. He then endured severe illnesses, through which he passed without lasting injury, thanks in great measure to the skill and devoted attention of Sir William Jenner, whose merits on that score are fully acknowledged by the Prince and by the Queen. Dr. Acland, at Oxford, had medical charge of his Royal Highness while residing at Wykeham House; it was this physician who attended the Prince of Wales in his visit to America some twelve years before.

In 1874, provision was made for the Prince, and, in the House of Lords, the Duke of Richmond, in moving an address in reply to the Queen's Message, observed that the young Prince who was its subject had not, on account of his youth, had the advantage of the personal example of his illustrious father, but had been brought up in a manner in every way to imitate and follow the noble example. The assiduity that Prince Leopold had shown in all the departments of study in which he had been occupied gave grounds for believing that he would fit himself to take the important position in the country to which his birth entitled him; and from what had been seen of other members of the Royal family, they might venture to hope that his Royal Highness would attain that popularity which attached to every member of the illustrious House. Earl Granville seconded the motion, and, from some personal acquaintance with the illustrious Prince, was able to say that there were few young men of his years who had cultivated their natural abilities with greater assiduity and success than Prince Leopold had done. The hopes expressed on that occasion have all been more than realised in the various public appearances of the Prince when called upon to speak in behalf of Educational or Charitable Institutions. His "apt and gracious words" indicate an amount of intellectual energy, clear insight, suggestive originality, refined culture, and good-heartedness, which must at once command the admiration of all thoughtful minds, whether uttered by a Royal Prince or by an ordinary citizen.

After quitting Oxford, in 1876, the Prince made a tour in Italy, and spent some little time at Florence, where he mixed in Italian society, and improved his acquaintance with the Italian language. He was accompanied in that country first by Major Pickard, who was subsequently appointed one of the Queen's private secretaries, but who died, much to the regret of her Majesty, not very long afterwards. On leaving Florence, the Prince went to Venice, thence to Milan, and to the Italian Lakes. At this time his staff was increased by the appointment of the Hon. Alexander Yorke as Equerry, and of Dr. Royle, as Surgeon in Ordinary, to his Royal Highness. Captain Waller, R.A., subsequently acted as private secretary and Equerry; and Captain Percival, late of the Royal Dragoon Guards, has more recently been appointed an Extra Equerry. Mr. R. H. Collins, C.B., holds the offices of Secretary, and Comptroller of the Household.

In 1877, Prince Leopold took up his residence at Boyton Manor, in Wiltshire. This picturesque Elizabethan mansion, of



PRINCE OF WALDECK, FATHER OF THE BRIDE.



PRINCESS OF WALDECK, MOTHER OF THE BRIDE.



PRINCESS ELIZABETH OF WALDECK,
YOUNGER SISTER OF THE BRIDE.



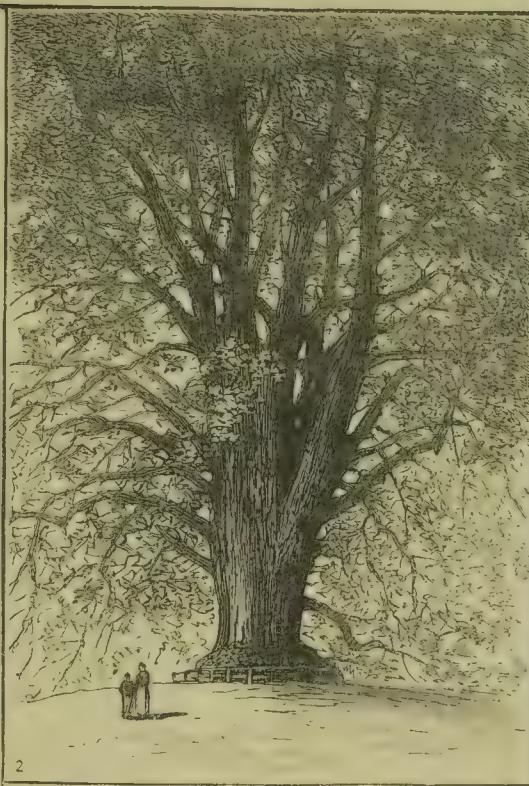
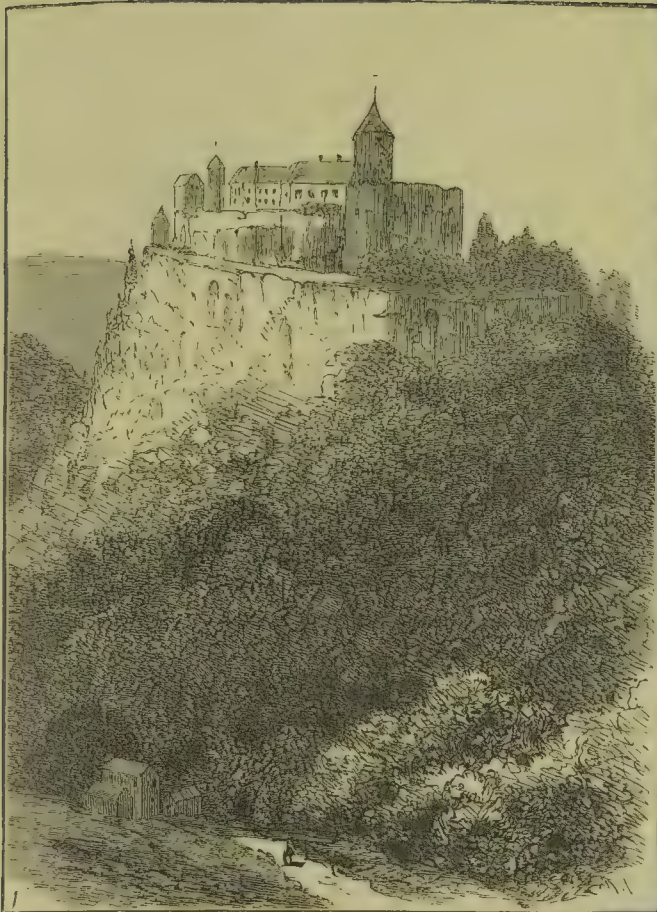
THE BRUNNEN-TEMPLE, PYRMONT.



PRINCE FRITZ OF WALDECK,
THE BRIDE'S BROTHER.



THE PRINCE OF WALDECK'S PALACE AT AROlsen.



1. Schloss Waldeck. 2. Great Linden-tree in the Schloss-Wald, Pymont. 3. The Grand Avenue, Pymont. 4. The Strawberry Temple, Pymont.
5. The Gold-Fish Pond, Pymont. 6. The Finkenburg, Pymont. 7. The Prince's Palace at Pymont.

SKETCHES OF WALDECK AND PYMONT, THE HOME OF THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY'S PARENTS.

which we give a View, is situated in the valley of the Wily, having Salisbury Plain on one side, and the Downs on the other side, towards Fonthill Abbey; it is at no great distance from Longleat, the seat of the Marquis of Bath. Boyton Manor is the property of Mr. Edmund Fane, now First Secretary of Legation at Madrid. It was anciently the home of the Giffards, a knightly race of high distinction under the Plantagenet reigns. Prince Leopold, while residing at Boyton Manor, took much pleasure in visiting all the places of historic interest in the neighbourhood. He there entertained many of his Oxford friends. Not long since, in revisiting the county, and presiding at a dinner of the Wiltshire Society, the Prince spoke with much feeling of the regret he had experienced in leaving Boyton, and of the regard he continues to cherish for those whose acquaintance he made in that neighbourhood.

His Royal Highness again went abroad in 1878, sojourned awhile at Nice, went to Corsica with the Duke of St. Albans, visited Naples, saw the ruins of Pompeii and Pæstum, revisited the Italian Lakes, and returned by way of Paris, where he spent some time in seeing the Exhibition. At Paris, upon this and former occasions, he was the guest of the late King of Hanover. In the autumn of the same year he visited the Queen of Hanover, at Gmünden. Prince Leopold was godson of the late King of Hanover. Soon after his return from this visit occurred the death of his sister, Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt. The Prince again went abroad, to attend her funeral at Darmstadt. He has since been a frequent visitor there, cherishing much friendship and affection towards the Grand Duke and his family.

In 1879, his Royal Highness went in H.M.S. *Lively* on a cruise around the western coasts of England and Scotland, and by the north coast to Aberdeen, visiting the chief places of interest by the way. In the autumn of the same year he first took up his residence at Claremont, part of which was lent him by the Queen, and which is now the home of the Duke and Duchess of Albany.

Prince Leopold crossed the Atlantic in the following year, 1880, to visit his sister, Princess Louise, and her husband, the Marquis of Lorne, in Canada. He was attended by Sir John McNeill, on behalf of her Majesty, and by Mr. Collins, the Hon. A. Yorke, and Dr. Royle. While in America, his Royal Highness went to see the Falls of Niagara, and extended his tour to Chicago and Milwaukee. He was present at the great political Convention of the United States' Republican party, at Chicago, when General Garfield was chosen their candidate for the Presidency; and he heard General Garfield speak on that occasion. The rest of his time in Canada was mostly occupied with a pleasant salmon-fishing excursion to the Cascapedia, in company with the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, with the Governor-General's suite. Prince Leopold was also the guest of Mr. George Stephen, at his fishing-place on some Canadian river; Mr. George Stephen, who is well known as one of the chief promoters of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has since been entertained by his Royal Highness at Claremont.

Last year, when the Duke of Albany made a lengthened stay with the Grand Duke of Hesse, at Wolfsgarten, a summer residence of his Serene Highness, he first met his future wife, Princess Helen of Waldeck. It was at Soden that he made her acquaintance; and the consequence was that, in November, he again went to Germany and met the Princess of Waldeck and her daughter at Frankfort, where the happy engagement was settled. His Royal Highness then made a short visit to Arolsen, the residence of the Prince and Princess of Waldeck, where he was greeted with a cordial reception by the subjects of the Prince; and he has since been there again. His recent sojourn at Mentone, while the Queen was there, is fresh in the remembrance of our readers.

At different times, when not occupied with the travels described, or with his own studies, the Duke of Albany has spent long intervals under the Queen's roof, assisting her Majesty in the discharge of her abundant business and duties. His Royal Highness has also, upon his own account, since his first appearance as a public speaker at Oxford, undertaken and performed a certain share of public business, presiding on various occasions at the meetings of useful and beneficent societies, and delivering impressive and instructive speeches. He is President of the Royal Society of Literature, a Trustee of the British Museum, and has, for two years, been Chairman of the Charity Organisation Society,

his Address to which given last year was a judicious contribution to that cause. Many local and special charitable institutions have had the benefit of his patronage and advocacy. We append to this Memoir some passages of his most remarkable Addresses spoken upon such occasions. More recently, on Dec. 17, last year, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian, he laid the foundation-stone of the new buildings of the "Princess Helena College," at Ealing, a new form of the institution which was formerly known as the "Adult Orphan Institution," in Regent's Park, and which was founded above sixty years ago as a memorial of the lamented Princess Charlotte. On March 14, of this year, he presided at a banquet at the Freemasons' Tavern in aid of the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, in Queen-square, Bloomsbury. It will also be remembered that the ceremony of uncovering the Temple Bar Memorial was performed by this popular Prince, at the request of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London.

On May 24, 1881, announcement was made in the *London Gazette* that the Queen had been pleased to grant to his Royal Highness Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert the dignities of Baron Arklow, Earl of Clarence, and Duke of Albany. The new Peer took his seat in the House of Lords on June 20 last year.

The title "Duke of Albany," thus resuscitated, is a very ancient Scottish one. The etymological root of the word Albany is Alb, or Alp, primarily signifying white; then, high hills covered with snow; third, any high mountain range; fourth, it was applied to Britain as a mountainous island (with chalk cliffs on the south); and more specifically, Albany is still an old name for the Highlands of Scotland.

The title, we read, was first conferred, in 1398, on the second surviving son of Robert II., while he was Regent of Scotland. The second Duke of Albany died on the Castle Hill of Stirling, and the title was forfeited. It was subsequently revived, and conferred upon the second son of James II. The title was next bestowed upon Darnley, shortly before he was married to Queen Mary; and it was held successively by the second son of James VI. and by the second son of Charles I. As a British title it was borne by Prince Frederick, second son of George III. The name of Albany is also associated with Prince Charles Stuart, who for a time assumed the title of Count of Albany; indeed, throughout some four centuries it reappears in the most stirring episodes of Scottish history.

Possessed of good natural abilities, which have been well trained and rightly directed, we trust that the Duke of Albany may be enabled to take an active share in the counsels of the Upper Chamber of the Legislature. In the House of Lords the Prince will find scope for his aspirations, in duly originating or furthering measures which are calculated to promote the religious, educational, social, philanthropic, and general weal of the Empire.

Shortly after the conferring of the Dukedom on Prince Leopold by the Queen, his betrothal to Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont was officially announced. Probably the honour was intended to herald this joyful announcement.

In addition to the three Peerages above named, and his hereditary rank as a Prince of Great Britain and Duke of Saxony, the following honours, titles, and offices have been conferred upon his Royal Highness: Knight of the Order of the Garter, created in 1869; Knight of the Thistle, Grand Cross of the Star of India, Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, and Privy Councillor; he is also one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, a Doctor of Civil Law, a Colonel in the Army, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

At the instance of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, a large and influential meeting was held on Feb. 19, 1879, in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House. The Lord Mayor presided; and resolutions were moved by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., and by Prince Leopold, in advocacy of the objects of the Society, which were "to bring to the doors of as many inhabitants of London as possible education equal in quality to that which was given by the very highest and most competent men of the Universities."

"To all Englishmen," observed his Royal Highness, "it must be gratifying to find that the institutions of which they are so

proud are not mere dead systems, but living organisms, which can expand under new circumstances, and meet new needs as they arise. Few of our English institutions have been the object of so long and widespread a reverence as our English Universities, and yet there was a time when they seemed to be in danger of falling out of harmony with the needs created. That reproach, I think, can no longer be urged against them, and we may fairly claim that they have of late taken the lead in all the most important educational reforms.

"We hear sometimes comparisons made between the German and English Universities, and not always with advantage to the latter. I personally have no means of making any such comparison, as my experience has been confined to Oxford; but I shall always look back on my residence as one of the greatest pleasures and privileges of my life—and I should find it hard to believe that any other University could surpass Oxford in the power of attaching alumni to herself. There is, however, one great advantage in the system of the German Universities which will strike everybody. They diffuse knowledge throughout a far wider class of the community than either Oxford or Cambridge University has hitherto reached.

"Learning in England has been too much regarded as the possession of a particular class. The condition of residence at Oxford and Cambridge, though most valuable and necessary for their own purposes, has kept away many students of narrow means. The University of London has now removed the barriers, and the old Universities are now uniting with her in offering to all Londoners a cheap course of instruction given by teachers of the same calibre as those who do the work in the Universities themselves. The undertaking of this great additional task indicates that a very strong spirit has arisen in the old seats of learning. It is not exactly a spirit of benevolence; for these lectures are not a work of charity, but will, it is to be hoped, become self-supporting after the first few years are passed. But it is a spirit of active sympathy with the wants and wishes of a very large class.

"Education has been too long ignored, but the impulse, of which these London lectures are the outcome, is shown in more ways than one, and will be felt in more than one University. To Professor Stuart and some other Cambridge men we owe the establishment of those systems of lectures in our great manufacturing centres, which are gradually developing into permanent institutions—strong, living children of the Alma Mater which gave them birth. But it is not only at Cambridge that it will be felt that men of culture and of learning hardly have a worthier aim than to carry their higher thoughts and more cultivated knowledge into many homes which perhaps have no other ways of making progress.

"Of such aims we, at Oxford, have a great and striking example. We have seen a man in whom the highest gifts of refinement and of genius reside, who yet has not grudged to give his best to others; who has made it his main effort—by gifts, by teaching, by sympathies—to spread among the artisans of villages and the labourers of our English fields the power of drawing a full measure of instruction and happiness from this wonderful world, which rich and poor gain alike from. We have seen such a man in Professor Ruskin; and among all the lessons which those who have had the privilege of his teaching and his friendship must have carried with them for life, none, I think, can have sunk deeper than the last:—that the highest wisdom and the highest treasure need not be costly or exclusive; that the greatness of a nation must be measured, not alone by its wealth and apparent power, but by the degree in which its people have learned together in the great world of books, of art, and of nature, pure and ennobling joys. I cannot think, then, that we need feel that this Society is providing teachers who are too good for the work which they are to do. It may be long before her students can follow them as far as they can lead; but the work which they have to teach will be taught all the better, the methods will be sounder, and the personal influence of the teacher will stimulate them all the more."

The *Times*, referring to this address, said:—

"The meeting at the Mansion House has revealed powers of expression in a member of the Royal family which rivalled those of a great English orator on a field peculiarly his own. The crowd which thronged the Egyptian Hall came to see a Prince and to

hear Mr. Gladstone. As it listened to the former in his turn, it must have felt it had before it not merely a thinker, but a thinker with the gift of thinking aloud. No two better representatives of the cause of University teaching could have been selected than Prince Leopold and Mr. Gladstone."

On Feb. 25, 1879, his Royal Highness presided at the fifty-fifth anniversary and distribution of prizes and certificates in the theatre of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution. Addressing the students, he spoke as follows of the need of technical education:—

"Properly instructed, I believe, our British artisan need fear no rival in the world. But, if he goes out untaught and ignorant in the battle of life, he is in danger of being outdone by the skill and education of the foreign workman."

Glad to see the facilities afforded, and the eagerness with which modern languages were studied in the classes, he said:—

"Foreign nations are not merely our competitors but our friends; and nothing, I believe, is likely to create so true a feeling of friendship and sympathy between one people and another as a practical knowledge of each others' speech. Sometimes, perhaps, as the proverb says, 'we take what is unknown to be magnificent;' but oftener, I think, we take it to be something unfriendly and distasteful to us. But we find that with every real increase of understanding of our fellow-men of different races, some unkindly illusion disappears; we learn to realise their likeness to ourselves, to sympathise with their national character, and to co-operate in their efforts after the common good.

"There is so much similarity in the conditions of all efforts and success, that even the studies which seem most remote from active life may always furnish a moral which we may adopt and employ. For instance, I notice that in what is called the Miscellaneous Department of your curriculum you provide instruction in the game of chess. This is not the most obviously practical of your subjects; but it has struck me that even those, if any there be, who desire to limit their education here to this branch alone, may learn some not unimportant lessons in life from the way in which you teach it.

"'Particular attention,' I see your programme says, 'is paid to the study of the openings.' Now, is it not true that, in life, as in chess, it is often the opening, and the opening only, which is under our own control? Later in the game the plans and wishes of others begin to conflict unpleasantly with our own. Sometimes it is as much as we can do to avoid being checkmated altogether. But for the first few moves we are free. We can display our pieces to the best advantage; we can settle on the line of action which best suits our powers; and we sometimes find that it will repay us to sacrifice a pawn or a piece so as to gain at once a position which may give us a decided advantage throughout the whole game. Does not this, too, remind us of early life? Must we not often be content to sacrifice some power, or present pleasure, or profit, to gain a vantage-ground which may help us to successes which self-indulgence could never have won? I am sure that among the bright young faces which I see around me there are many who have known what it is to labour against the grain—to begin a lesson when they would rather have sought amusement, and finish it when they would rather have gone to bed. And I am sure that such efforts of self-denial and conscientiousness form at least half the real benefit of education—that it would do us little good to wake up and find our heads magically stocked with all manner of facts, in comparison with the good which it does us to gain knowledge by strenuous and patient labour."

Referring to the philanthropy of which the Birkbeck Institution was the outcome, the Prince said:—"I believe I may truly say that no nation has produced a larger proportion of philanthropists than our own. No nation, I am sure I may assert, has been more eager to aid those philanthropists in life and to honour them when they have passed away. Learning is a commodity the demand for which grows with the supply. We have no need to fear a glut of science, as we may of manufactured goods. All the knowledge which we who now live can gain, can be made useful to ourselves and to those who come after us. Dr. Birkbeck was, no doubt, in the mere matter of money, a most generous man; but it was not his pecuniary generosity which caused his name to become a household word, but because he gave to his

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S STUDENT LIFE AT OXFORD.



LODER'S CLUB.



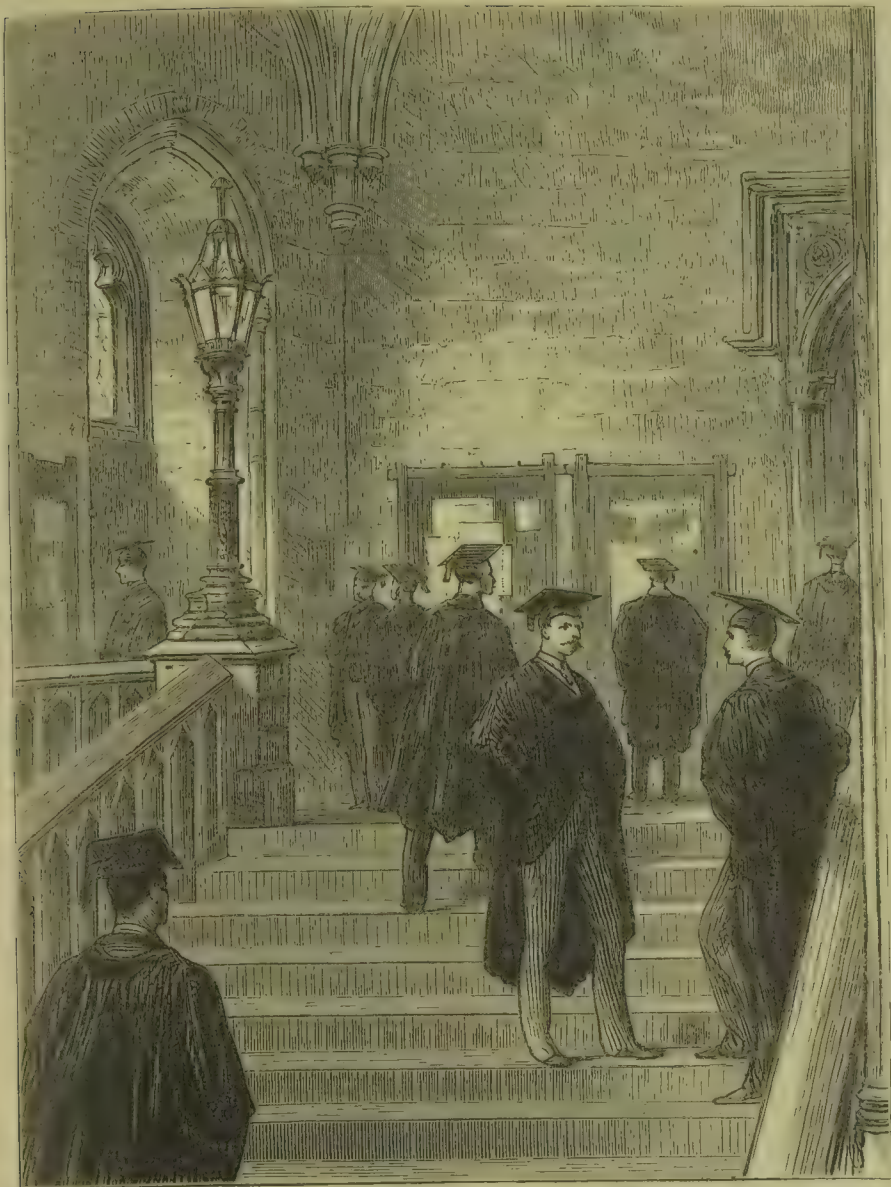
Prince Leopold.

Mr. R. H. Collins.

Mr. W. D. Campbell.

AN AFTERNOON AT WYKEHAM HOUSE.

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S STUDENT LIFE AT OXFORD.



THE HALL STAIRCASE, CHRISTCHURCH COLLEGE, OXFORD.



THE QUADRANGLE, CHRISTCHURCH COLLEGE, OXFORD.



BOYTON MANOR, THE WILTSHIRE RESIDENCE OF PRINCE LEOPOLD, 1877.

work the devotion of a life; and we thank and honour him for his example; for the greatest legacy a man can leave behind him, is the example which impels those who come after him to exalted aims."

Prince Leopold opened Firth College, at Sheffield, on Monday, Oct. 20, 1879, in the presence of a large gathering of those interested in higher education. The College, which is really a local home of University education, was erected at a cost of £20,000, and is the gift of Mr. Mark Firth to the town. In addition to providing the College, he also gave £5000 towards an endowment fund. His Royal Highness said upon this occasion:

"I have lately been reading a book about Sheffield, as Sheffield was more than a generation ago, written by a great master of style and language, and giving a startling picture of things as they then were. That book was 'Sibyl; or, the Two Nations,' by Benjamin Disraeli. And the two nations of which the title spoke were the nation of the rich and the nation of the poor. The wide gulf that has existed between class and class has, I trust, been in great measure bridged over now throughout all England—thanks to the statesmen of all parties alike, and not least to the illustrious author of this very book. I am sure the many who listen to me now could testify to the great and successful efforts that have been made in Sheffield itself to diffuse that sound education which has always proved to be so powerful an agent in reconciling the different classes, and teaching them to understand one another. I trust there will be many a Sheffield child who will take advantage of the benefits here alluded to: who, born in a poor and humble home, will attend your excellent primary schools, will gain one of your primary scholarships, will follow the course of your Firth College, and will proceed thence to take his or her degree with honours at one of the Universities to which Firth College will be affiliated. I say designedly 'his or her degree,' for your new College offers its teaching and its certificates to young men and young women alike. The University of London does the same thing, and Oxford and Cambridge have taken steps in the same direction; and I am told the new Victoria University of Manchester will not be behindhand in recognising the claims of women's minds to respect and to cultivation. It is greatly to be hoped that the young men and women of Sheffield will not neglect all these opportunities, and that they will learn to estimate the examinations they will be invited to pass at their true value—that is, as a means of guiding and stimulating their studies, and of showing to others how far they are competent to fill this or that position in life.

"One of the greatest gains which I anticipate for Sheffield from the Firth College is, that its affiliation to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge will enable many students to enter well prepared and on easier terms on residence in one or other of those Universities. Such residence I cannot but think may be made in itself an education such as no new institution can imitate or equal; and when I say this I am not thinking only of the unrivalled aids to study of a material kind which Oxford and Cambridge offer in the way of museums, and laboratories, and libraries, but rather of their time-honoured traditions and of the memories which they call up of the best and ablest spirits of bygone days. I remember, too, that in those ancient seats of learning are still to be found men who are examples of unworldliness and meditation in the midst of a hurrying age, and who teach us that it is still possible to love truth and wisdom more than fame and fortune.

"I may be allowed, perhaps, to point out, in the hearing of those now present, that Mr. Firth's generosity, great as it has been, leaves abundant scope for emulation among other wealthy men of Sheffield. Many more gifts will be needed before the spacious buildings can be filled with a permanent staff of teachers able to carry out your scheme of instruction in a worthy way, and to form in your midst a nucleus of intellectual life such as shall exercise a sensible influence in this great city. After saying that there is full room for gifts, need I add how great is the inducement to be a giver? And this privilege of making a marked and visible difference in human well-being and of seeing some great institution rise and flourish at your bidding, is one that can, perhaps, be more readily enjoyed by the great magnates of commerce and manufacture than by any other class. They, with their unfettered fortunes, must seem

enviable in this respect to men who, apparently in possession of large incomes, are hampered by the extensive claims made upon them by their landed estates or other hereditary duties, who are compelled to restrict the aid they give to causes such as this to small and fitful donations. Those men who, with great wealth at their disposal, elect to spend it in mere sumptuousness and luxury are repaid, indeed, by admiration from certain persons and of a certain kind; but how far richer is the reward of those who, after spending what is needed to maintain with dignity their place in society, devote the remainder towards furthering the happiness of their fellow-men! Far-off generations shall rise up and call such men blessed, and the names they leave behind them shall be ranked with such names as those of Peabody in London; of Owens, at Manchester; of Mason, at Birmingham; of Firth, at Sheffield.

"And now, in conclusion, I should like to say a few words about the kind of benefits which I hope the institution of this college, and all the movement that is likely to follow, will confer on Sheffield. There will naturally be the intellectual benefits which invariably attend the progress of learning, philosophy, and general culture, of the opening out of new realms of thought, and of pleasures which the ignorant cannot know. But another, and, as it seems to me, an equally valuable effect of the culture, is to make us shrink from and hate all that is vulgar and false, and to prefer pure and simple pleasures—such as are open to all and can never be exhausted by any—to ostentation, vanity, and self-indulgence. Such, I venture to think, must have been Mr. Firth's feeling when he presented your town with a park before presenting it with a college. He must have desired above all things to give the children, who are compelled in this busy city to pass many hours each day amid dark and gloomy surroundings, an opportunity of learning from nature those lessons which are the rightful inheritance of childhood, and without which no man can be said to have had his fair chance in the world. Let it never be said, then, that it is necessary in any city for children to forego these innocent pleasures, and least of all let it be said in Sheffield—a city which has done so much to merit the admiration of England—and which receives with such abundant courtesy the guests whom its greatness attracts. And now I must thank you for the patience with which you have listened to the remarks which I have made, and express my earnest hope that this day's work may be an augury of fresh deeds yet to be done here in Sheffield—deeds that will bear out the spirit of the Poet Laureate's verses:—

'Men, my brothers, men, the workers, ever reaping something new;
That which they have done but earnest of the deeds that they
shall do.'

And, among the things that you shall do, will be not only such as shall increase your wealth and spread your manufactures, but such as shall imbue you with that culture which descends from generation to generation, and that wisdom which should make of us all a people ever more worthy of our great country, the mother of mighty nations."

The opening of the Nottingham University College—which cost about £100,000, and can accommodate some 1400 students—took place on June 30, 1881. Besides those subjects which are taught in other schools and colleges, the course of training includes the sciences, both pure and applied—to say nothing of the manufacture of cloth, cotton, silk, and lace, weaving, bleaching, dyeing, tanning, and other arts, after attending which course the student may receive a certificate. Prince Leopold, who performed the opening ceremony, spoke in the Albert Hall, and gave utterance to the following sentiments:—

"The great advantage of the College is, that it offers opportunities to working-men which they never had before. While I am strongly in favour of elementary teaching, I am also a strong advocate of technical training. Such knowledge would raise the country in every respect, and there is another advantage in thorough technical training which should never be overlooked. To learn anything thoroughly, teaches us to respect what we learn. It teaches us to delight in our task for its own sake, and not for the sake of pay or reward. And the happiness of our lives depends much less on the actual value of the work which we do, than on the spirit in which we do it. If a man tries to do the very simplest and humblest work as well as he possibly can, it will be

interesting to him, and he will be proud of it. But if he is only thinking of what he can get by his work, then even the highest work will become a weariness to him. I trust that your College will send forth many men so trained to do good and honest work that to do work which is bad or dishonest shall be simply impossible to them. Men like these may be proud of their trade, proud of their town; and I do not believe that we become better citizens of the world by being indifferent to the interests and honour of our own town or our own nation. I believe that the narrower patriotism is often the best way of leading us to the broader; and that the better citizen a man is of Nottingham, the better citizen will he be of England; and that the truest sons of England will make the best citizens of the world. Then it is, when a man has lived for others, has worked for public ends, that the good which he has done is not 'interred with his bones.' No! it lives after him: so that, in the words which form the proud motto of your ancient corporation,

'Vivit post funera virtus.'

In the course of some succeeding remarks, his Royal Highness said:—"There is nothing which the Royal family values more than the goodwill of their fellow-countrymen; and there is nothing they will not do, to legitimately deserve that goodwill."

The Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Albany, accompanied by their brother-in-law Prince Christian, took part, in a soirée at Manchester on Dec. 12, 1881, in urging the establishment of a Royal College of Music in this country, similar to the Conservatoire in France. In his address upon this occasion, the Duke of Albany dealt with the question so often repeated, "Are the English a musical nation?"

"In one sense there is already more music in England than in any other country. The most eminent artists of the Continent are to be heard here, and, indeed, do not consider their career complete until they have been here. The newest and most advanced music of the Continental schools is performed here, often before it is published. The number of public concerts in London during the season is astonishing; it far exceeds those of any foreign metropolis, and is on the increase every year. Every one who is in musical society in London knows, indeed, how much public music there is, and that, in the height and struggle of the season, it is impossible to keep pace with the public performances; and that the recitals of the best player, and concerts where both programmes and performances are alike unquestionable, will often have a thin attendance, owing to the mere impossibility of going to all. Similar facts which are familiar to us all show what a large appetite for music the Englishman has.

"With regard to the past, it is admitted by the most learned and most hostile of Continental critics that in the early discovery and practice of music England was in advance of all the nations of Europe by very many years. The round or glee 'Summer is Coming,' which is one of the musical treasures of the British Museum, is now accepted by the most learned antiquaries of England and Germany as the work of a monk of Reading, in Berkshire, in or about the year 1225. This is more than a century and a half before the admission of Dufay to the Papal chapel in 1380, which has hitherto been always taken as the earliest landmark in the history of modern music. We were a century and a half in advance of Flanders, Italy, or Germany. Moreover, this very composition, instead of being grave and dull, is far more melodious and more attractive to the unlearned hearer than any music of the corresponding period in the foreign schools. In a word, this little glee, which is the germ of modern music, the direct and absolute progenitor of the oratorios of Handel, the symphonies of Beethoven, the operas of Wagner, is a purely English creation, dealing with English sights and sounds, and is animated in a very high degree by the truly English qualities of sense, fitness, proportion, and sweet simple domestic tunefulness.

"Advance a century or two, and we shall find the same qualities still characterising the work of the English composers of the sixteenth century. Learned they are, sober, grave, religious; in these qualities they are fully abreast of their foreign contemporaries, and in some respects they are even a long way ahead of them—viz., in spirit, rhythm, melody, practical interest, and beauty. Their pieces are not learned compositions intended for only learned men, but they are in a 'tongue understood of the people.' The same spirit which gave us the Bible in our own

tongue animated the musicians. The compositions of English writers of the sixteenth century, such as those of Edwards, Farrant, Retford, Birde, and the short motets of Tye—some of which compositions are familiar to those who know the excellent publications of Mr. Hullah or belong to the choral classes—these have a spirit, sense, and expression which are too often wanting in the music of the Continent at the same date. So also with the madrigal writers of England. No doubt they learned that form of composition from Italy, but while they rival the Italians in ingenuity and skill, they far surpass them in the humour, the fire, and the sense of their music. Their madrigals are not only good music; they always fit, and illustrate, and intensify the words, and go to the heart of the hearer.

"In this particular we certainly had one strong element of a musical nation. In those days, too, music was practised as an ordinary accomplishment and necessary part of an education. The writers of the sixteenth century supply many an amusing piece of evidence of the wonder and scorn with which the man was regarded who could not take his part in music as a regular element of life, and sing in a difficult madrigal or canon when put before him. In Shakspeare or Isaac Walton we find catches and songs introduced in general intercourse, so as to imply that a man of ordinary education was always able to take his part in them. Up to the seventeenth century, then, we can well claim to have been a musical nation. We started one hundred and fifty years before any other country. Our composers did not write merely for the learned, but tunefully, sensibly, for the people at large. Their object and their delight were to be sung at the fireside and round the family table; and they were sung and enjoyed in a family to their heart's content.

"But a change came. The Civil War and the great Revolution of the seventeenth century, the development of commerce, and other external events of the eighteenth century, threw the culture and energy of the country into other channels than Art, and especially than music, and gradually led to that importation and concentration of it of which I spoke before, and to its dissociation from the ordinary daily pleasures of life. This first showed itself in Handel's residence here, and the establishment of the Italian Opera by the nobility and gentry of 1715. The native school of music had been broken up, and to the rich gentry it was less trouble and more practicable to employ Handel to write operas and bring over Italian singers, than to re-establish the English school of composers and performers. Handel, however, was sensible enough to see the absurdity of thus forcing a foreign tongue on the country, and his English oratorios were his practical protest against such an anomaly. But still the mischief was done. After Handel came Haydn, who would probably have resided here, as Handel did, had he arrived earlier in life; and almost in our own days we have had a Mendelssohn.

"The Italian opera went steadily on, and reached its climax about 1850. But we must not suppose that, though the native English music was overlaid by this invasion of foreigners, it was therefore extinguished. No; the stream ran on underground, often in no weak or turbid current. First, there were the cathedrals, which always kept up the knowledge and tradition of the old church music and supplied fresh compositions. No one could forget Tallis, Birde, Farrant, Gibbons, or Purcell as long as seven services and a dozen anthems by them were sung twice in each cathedral every week. Then there were the English ballad operas to a truly surprising extent; not learned, not refined, often wanting in taste, but always melodious and spirited. Then there was the great school of glee writers who flourished from about 1750 and onwards, and produced prodigious quantities of music in a form and style peculiarly English. The Philharmonic Society was founded in 1813, the Royal Academy of Music in 1823, the Sacred Harmonic Society in 1832, and then came the movement headed by Mr. Hullah's classes in 1839, for training large bodies of persons to sing—a movement countenanced by the Government of the day, initiated by Mainzer and others, and spread more or less over all England.

"Thus we see that the succession has never failed. The torch of English music has always been handed on; and now again the same fire burns which blazed so brightly in the days of Elizabeth and James: and no one who looks at what has been happening in England in this connection during the past twenty-



WYKEHAM HOUSE, OXFORD.



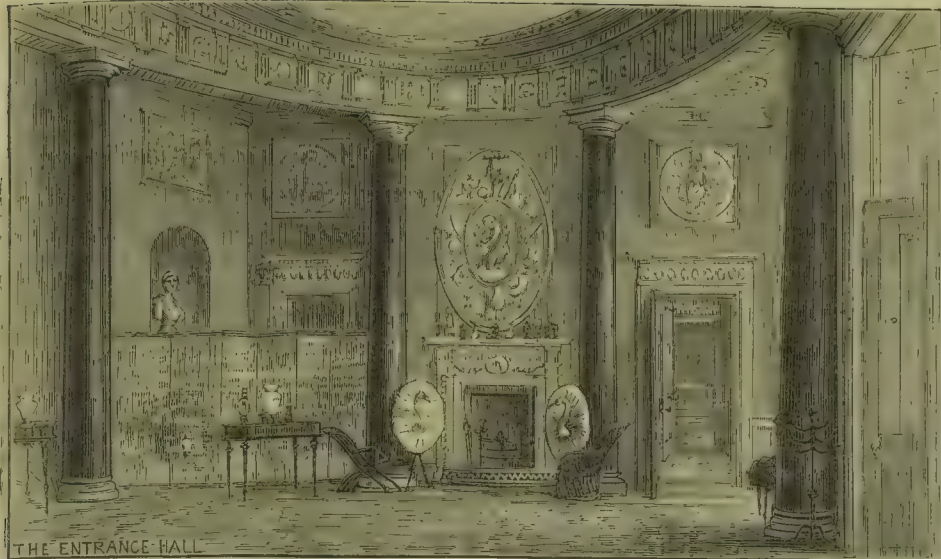
IN THE GROUNDS, CLAREMONT.



CLAREMONT, ESHER, THE RESIDENCE OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF ALBANY.



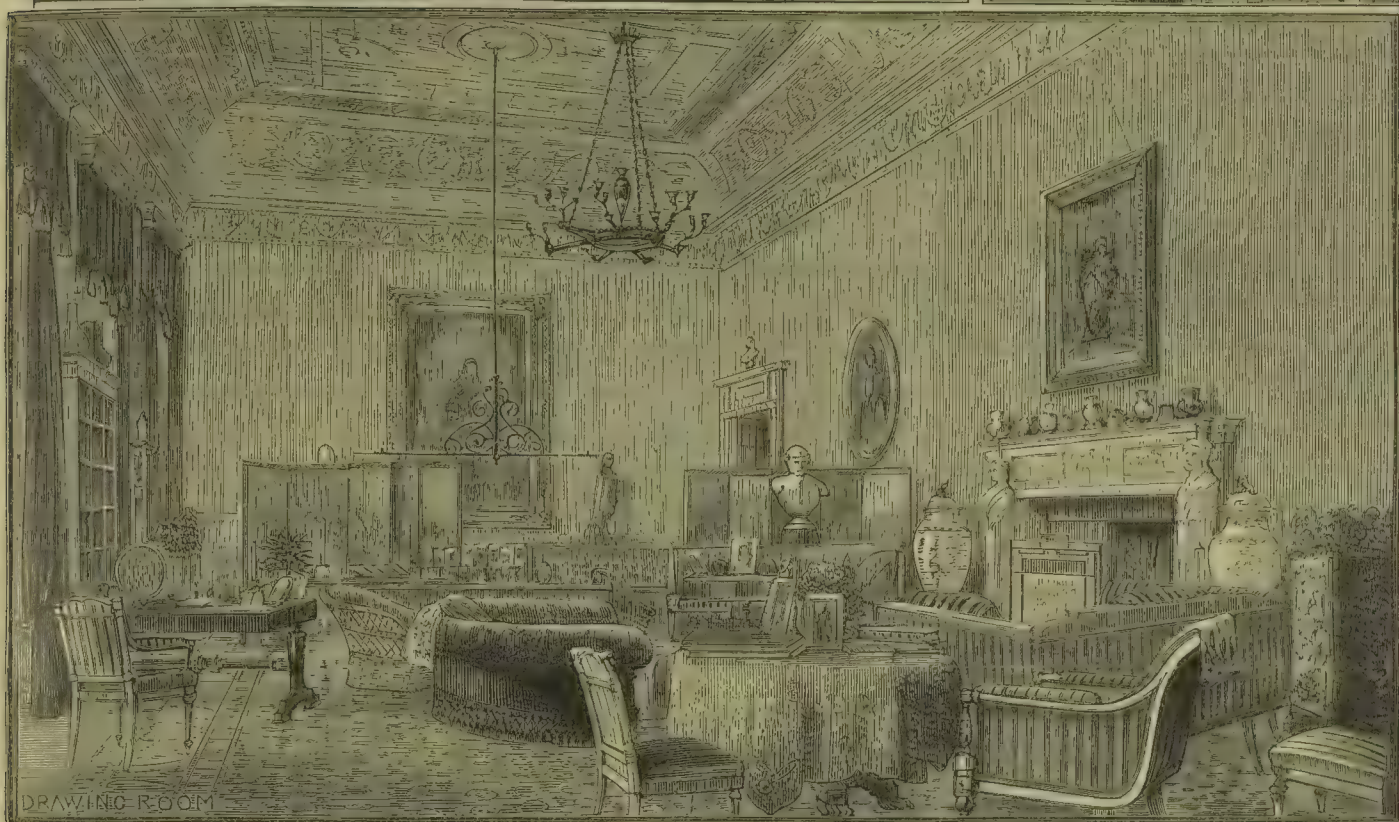
T.R.V. the Duke and  Duchess of Albany.



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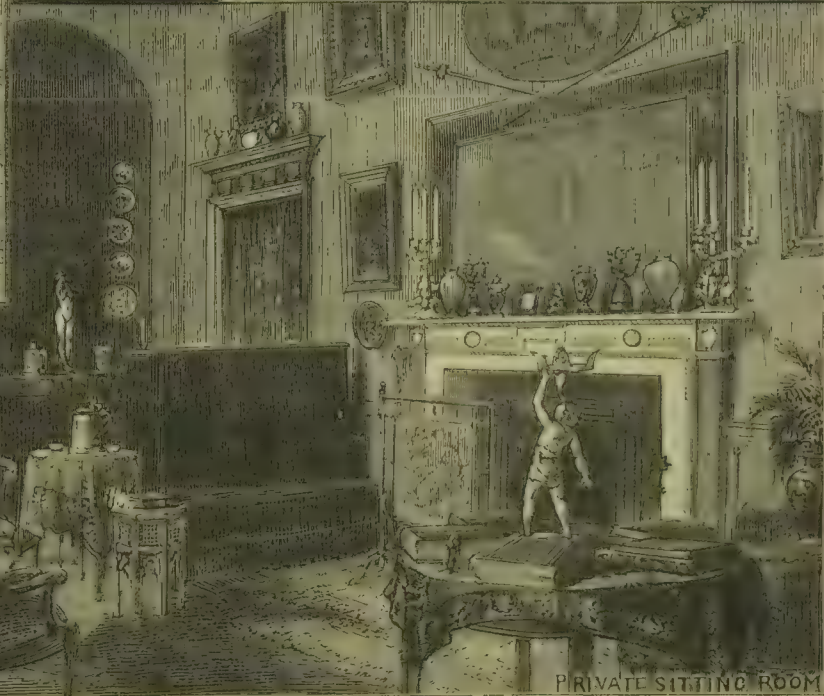
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five or thirty years can doubt that, if properly tended and fed, this sacred flame may yet burn even more brightly and with a more radiating, beneficent and melting heat than ever before. Think of the great spread of education that has taken place since the date I last named, the increased and increasing interest in music, the establishment of so many series of concerts in London, the crowds who attend them, the help which is given by explanatory programme-books, the excellent and abundant cheap editions of Novello and others; the spirit and enterprise of the great publishing firms, almost rivalling those of Leipsic and Vienna; the many musical societies, the increase in the number of pupils at the Royal Academy of Music, the number of young English musicians who repair to the music schools abroad, the very hopeful energy at Oxford and Cambridge, the extraordinary run of musical pieces; and, lastly, the way in which music has taken its place as an ordinary topic of conversation in society. What astonishing energy, and what deep and wide love of music in the country does all this betoken! True, as I said at the outset, far too much of this is done by foreigners. The old traditions of Italian opera are too strong upon us; and we sit down quietly and think that because we do not make our own music for ourselves, therefore we cannot do it—could not do it, however much we tried. But Englishmen are in all essential qualities the same that they were in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and I am convinced that if they had proper means and methods they would become a musical nation in the best sense of the word.

“Then as to individuals. A fact which cannot fail to strike a foreigner visiting England is the ignorance of music, or rather

the absolute indifference to it, on the part of men of the greatest intellect, culture, and position. It is too much a rule in England that a poet, a statesman, a theologian, a great natural philosopher, shall not only know nothing of music, but shall take no interest in it, shall dismiss it altogether from his mind as a thing entirely apart from himself, a matter of no interest or moment, a curious sort of phenomenal pleasure, and which, perhaps, he puts on the same level as dancing, and willingly abandons to ladies or idle people, as beneath the notice of an occupied or intellectual man. This, too, is rather against our credit as a musical nation. But are these things a necessity? Is it indispensable that the divinest and most impalpable of all arts, capable of affecting and exalting the soul as no other art, not even poetry, can do, should be a thing apart from the mass of our greatest and best men—should be either indulged in as a matter of fashion, or be treated as a mere pastime which has no connection with the deeper portion of the human mind? I think not. I am sure not. I am convinced that the subject only wants to be properly brought before the country. Give the people of England the opportunity to take an intelligent interest in this greatest of all civilisers, and they will embrace the opportunity. The power is not wanting; it is only the opportunity which has to be supplied. There is much both in the past and the present to encourage us in this movement.”

With the above masterly review of the history of musical taste in England, which was accompanied by some remarks on the education of the German people in that delightful art, we conclude our citation of examples of the Duke of Albany's style of public speaking, and we trust that his voice will be often heard amongst us.

Princess Helen of Waldeck, Duchess of Albany.

The Princess Helen Frederica Augusta, born on Feb. 17, 1861, is eight years younger than the Duke of Albany. Carefully brought up by her parents, thoroughly domestic in her habits, and amiable in disposition, there is every prospect of the marriage being a happy one. She is the fourth daughter, now living, of the reigning Prince George Victor and Princess Helen Wilhelmina Henrietta of Waldeck-Pyrmont. The Sovereign House of Waldeck-Pyrmont is of great antiquity: Sprung from the Counts of Swalenberg, its pedigree can be clearly traced back to Witikund I., living in 1120. The family was formerly divided into two branches: that of Wildungen and that of Eisenberg. The chief of the latter, Frederick of Eisenberg, was raised in 1682 to the rank of a Prince of the Empire. He died, however, without issue, whereupon the Emperor transferred the dignity of Prince to the line of Wildungen, from which descends the present Sovereign Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, father of Princess Helen, Duchess of Albany. The Princes of Waldeck were recognised as Sovereigns by the Congress of Vienna. The Princess of Waldeck, mother of Princess Helen, is a daughter of the late William Duke of Nassau. The Princess has three elder sisters surviving, Princess Pauline, born Oct. 19, 1855, married last year to the Hereditary Prince of Bentheim; Princess Mary, born May 23, 1857, married in 1877 to Prince William of Wurtemberg; and Princess Adelaide, born Aug. 2, 1858, Consort of King William III. of the Netherlands. Another elder sister, Princess Sophia, died at Torquay in 1869. Her Royal Highness has only one brother, Frederick, Hereditary Prince, born Jan. 20, 1865. and one unmarried sister, Princess Elizabeth, born Sept. 6, 1873.

The population of the Waldeck-Pyrmont Principality is 54,000. The capital, Arolsen, contains 2500 inhabitants. In 1867 the government of the Principality was committed to Prussia. The Waldeck family have long been connected with that of Nassau, the junior branch of which reigns over Holland. A Prince of Waldeck commanded our Dutch allies at Fontenoy in 1745. The family are described as leading a patriarchal and simple life at the Castle of Arolsen. This place, to which we referred above, is situated on the little river Aar, a tributary of the Weser, twenty miles north of Cassel, where the Emperor Napoleon III. resided, in the Castle of Wilhelmshöhe, when captive after the surrender of Sedan. Waldeck, the larger or main portion of the Principality,

lies adjacent to Nassau and Westphalia; it is a country of extensive forests, producing much timber for export, as well as cattle, marble, slate, and mineral ores. Pyrmont is a detached small district, or township, thirty miles north of the Waldeck territory, and thirty-five miles south-west of Hanover. It is inclosed between the dominions of Brunswick and Lippe-Detmold, and has an area of not more than twenty-six square miles, with a population of 7000 or 8000. The town and park are on the banks of the Emmer. The chalybeate and carbonate waters of this place have long been in repute for medicinal efficacy; they form a considerable article of export trade, and there are ten or twelve places, in the valley here, for drinking these waters. The Principality of Waldeck-Pyrmont, though under Prussian rule, has a feudal Diet of fifteen members, deputies from the nobility, the town burghers, and the present freeholders, who elect one delegate to each House of the Reichsrath, or Federal Assembly of the German Empire, at Berlin. There is a public revenue of £78,000 a year.

At the time of the Prince's engagement the following lines appeared in *Punch*, a tribute which expresses the cordial feeling of the nation in regard to the fair Princess who has crossed the sea to make her home amongst us:—

A SONG FOR THE ROYAL BETROTHAL.

Helen of Waldeck! Thou hast won
England's cultured and student Son;
His the part that his Father took,
Earnest ever at desk and book;
His to rule with an eager heart
Over the wide domain of Art;
Thine to aid like a loyal Wife,
All that's best in a Husband's life.

Helen of Waldeck! When our strand
Welcomes thee from the Fatherland:
When all the last farewells have rung
On thine ears in the Teuton tongue:
Trust us, thou wilt never repine
Leaving the land of haunted Rhine.
Here is a greeting, frank and free,
Waiting thee, Princess, over the sea!

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THE BRIDESMAIDS WAITING FOR THE BRIDE.



The Royal Wedding: Arrival of the Bride.

On Tuesday, April 25, between seven and eight in the morning, the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, which had taken on board, at Flushing, the night before, Princess Helen of Waldeck, with her parents and her younger sister and brother, arrived at Queenborough, near Sheerness, bringing the Duke of Albany's eagerly expected bride. The Royal yacht displayed the standard of Waldeck and Pyrmont flying at the main, and the English white ensigns at the fore and mizen masts. A Royal salute of twenty guns was fired by H.M.S. Penelope, and by the turret-ship Hydra, the flag-ship. A guard of honour of Royal Marines was drawn up on the jetty, and presented arms as the yacht passed up the harbour. Hearty manifestations of welcome greeted the distinguished party on board the Victoria and Albert as she came in. The men of the Penelope manned yards, and cheered, and the same sounds of welcome came from the Wildfire, Trent, and Hydra. At ten o'clock, Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald, commander-in-chief at the Nore, with the Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, and other naval officials, came across to Queenborough, to welcome the Princess. A special train from Chatham brought a troop of the Royal Marine Light Infantry to form the guard of honour. The Mayor and Corporation of Queenborough, wearing their robes of office, with the Chaplain, the Vicar of Queenborough, and the Town Clerk, came on the pier, and were joined by the Mayor of Dover, the chairman of the Sittingbourne Local Board, the chairman of the Sheerness Board of Health, and the High Constable of Chatham, all in their official robes. They occupied places at the junction of the ship's gangway with the platform. There was a brilliant assembly of Naval and Military officers, amongst them Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., commanding the Chatham district, his breast covered with medals and decorations, accompanied by Lady Wood. The seats reserved for the public were crowded with spectators from all parts of the country. The Kent county constabulary kept the outer circle, but excellent order and good humour prevailed.

At eleven o'clock Princess Helen came on the deck of the Royal yacht, leaning on the arm of Prince Christian, who had come from London on behalf of the Queen to welcome her Serene Highness. His Royal Highness was attended by Admiral the Hon. C. Eliot. Accompanying Princess Helen were her father and mother, their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont; the Hereditary Prince Frederick, Princess Elizabeth, and the Hereditary Prince of Bentheim. Baroness Riedel, Baroness Lobell, Baron Hadeln, Baron Stockhausen, Captain Von Der Wense, Hofrath Mannel, and Hofrath Mohlmann were in attendance on the distinguished travellers; and Viscount Torrington, Lord in Waiting to her Majesty, was in attendance on their Serene Highnesses from Flushing.

The seamen and spectators gave several rounds of cheers as the Royal party emerged from the gangway. The address of welcome presented by the Mayor and Corporation of Queenborough was read by the Town Clerk.

Princess Helen listened to the reading of the address with evident interest; and when the Town Clerk had finished she said,

speaking good English in clear and distinct tones:—"Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—I beg to thank you for the kind reception you have given to me on coming to my English home. I can assure you that I appreciate your good wishes, and you have my hearty thanks."

Prince Christian also said a few words, expressing gratification at this cordial reception. Lady Wood, and Miss Filmer, daughter of the Mayor of Queenborough, had the honour of presenting bouquets to the Princess.

As the distinguished visitors advanced up the platform to the special saloon-train waiting for them, the guard of honour presented arms, and the band played the National Anthem. Mr. Leigh Pemberton, M.P., one of the directors of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, conducted the Princess and party to the train in readiness, which left Queenborough at half-past eleven, and passed at Clapham Junction to the South-Western Railway, reaching Windsor at half-past one o'clock. The Windsor station was gaily decorated, and a guard of honour of the Scots Guards was mounted at the terminus, with the band of the 2nd Life Guards. Assembled upon the platform were Mr. Richardson-Gardner, M.P., Mrs. Richardson-Gardner, the Mayor and Corporation of Windsor, the Recorder and Vicar, and many of the residents. The weather was extremely wet, unfortunately spoiling the effect of the festive decorations along the route.

Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, the expectant Royal bridegroom, with his sisters, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, Princess Christian, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and the Duke of Connaught, met Princess Helen and her parents at the station, and drove under escort to the Castle, after a stay of a few moments, during which Princess Helen and the Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont received congratulations from the Mayor of Windsor and the members of the Court in attendance.

In the first carriage were the Prince and Princess of Waldeck, Princess Helen of Waldeck, and Prince Leopold. It was raining the whole time, and the carriage was covered when driven up to the door of the station, but at the request of the Princess the hood was lowered. The second carriage contained Princess Beatrice, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Princess Waldeck, and a son of Prince Christian. Other carriages followed with the remainder of the party. The town was gaily decorated with flags and shields, and the large crowd of people, who cheered heartily, preserved excellent order. The Princess was received all along the route with acclamations of joy.

The Queen, with one of her grandchildren, received the Princess at the Royal entrance of the castle; and, after the Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont had been introduced, escorted the visitors to their apartments. The large suite of rooms, in the Lancaster Tower, which are beautifully furnished, were at the disposal of the Waldeck family during their stay at Windsor. This was the tower the Duchess of Connaught occupied previous to her marriage, and commands a view of the private grounds. The bells of Windsor pealed during and after the passage of the Royal visitors through the town.

The Marriage Ceremony.



BROOCH GIVEN BY THE BRIDEGROOM TO EACH BRIDESMAID.

Thursday morning, April 27, brought sunshine and the pleasant air of spring to betoken a promise of blessing for the Royal Wedding Day. Windsor, in the forenoon, became filled with visitors, among whom, as might be expected, were many personages of rank and distinction. A special train from Paddington brought the Ministers of State and Foreign Ambassadors at eleven o'clock. At the Windsor station they entered the Royal carriages which awaited them, and were driven to the Castle, where all was prepared for the ceremonial and festive business of the day. There was a guard of honour in the Quadrangle, formed by the Scots Guards; while in the Castle Yard, near the entrance to St. George's Chapel, was a guard of the 72nd Highlanders. The road up the Castle Hill was kept by the 1st Berkshire Volunteers, under the command of Colonel Sir R. Loyd-Lindsay. The invited visitors were received by Mr. Ponsonby Fane, and were ushered to their seats in the Chapel. Among the first was the Home Secretary, Sir William Harcourt; the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Sir Richard Cross, wearing the Windsor uniform as ex-Ministers, appeared soon afterwards; then the Prime Minister, also in Windsor uniform, Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Council, Earl Granville and Lord Hartington, two of the Secretaries of State, and Mr. Bright in a plain suit of black velvet. Many ladies were early seen in the assembly, which had a very splendid aspect, from the bright and rich colours of their dresses, and of the military and official uniforms.

The Knights' stalls on the southern side of the choir were occupied in the following order:—Lord Chancellor, Lady Selborne, Mr. Gladstone, Mrs. Gladstone, Earl Spencer, Countess Spencer, Duke of Richmond, Duchess of Richmond, Duchess of Wellington, Duke of Wellington, Duke of Bedford, Duke of Norfolk, Duke of Argyll, Duke of Portland, Vikar-ool-Oomra, Marquis of Hartington, Lord Carlingford, Earl of Kimberley, Countess of Kimberley, Earl of Northbrook, Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. John Bright, Mr. Dodson, Mr. O. Morgan, Viscount Bridport, Colonel Maude, Sir H. Keppel, Lord Aveland, Earl of Fife. The Sovereign's stall remained vacant.

On the northern side, the Knights' stalls were occupied in the following order:—The Turkish Ambassador, Mdlle. Musurus, German Ambassador, Countess Marie Münster, Italian Ambassador, Countess Menabrea, Austrian Ambassador, Countess Karolyi, Russian Ambassador, French Ambassador, Countess Bylandt, Netherlands Minister, Belgian Minister, Portuguese Minister, Swedish Minister, Danish Secretary, Earl Granville, Countess Granville, Marquis of Salisbury, Marchioness of Salisbury, Sir W. Harcourt, Lady Harcourt, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Harris, Lord Methuen, Lord Rowton, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Fawcett.

In the pews and seats on the right-hand side were several of the ladies and gentlemen in attendance, and, of the guests, including the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Dowager Marchioness of Ormonde, the Earl and Countess of Crawford, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, the Countess of Breadalbane, the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn, Countess Gleichen and Countess F. Gleichen, Count E. Gleichen, the Dean of Christchurch and Mrs. Liddell, Lady Lindsay, Sir R. and Lady Knightley, Lords R. Gower and A. Campbell, Sir Garnet Wolseley, Generals Herbert and Whitman, and Sir J. Grant.

Among the guests in the corresponding seats on the other side were the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, Earl and Countess of Lathom, Lord and Lady Leamington, Sir A. and Lady Campbell, Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote, Sir R. Cross, Hon. S. and Lady Beatrix Herbert,

Sir T. Martin, Count Schimmelpenninck, the Earl of Dalhousie, Lord Sackville, Lord Monson, Lord Kensington, Sir F. Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. Coleridge Kennard, and the Mayor of Windsor.

The scene presented by the nave when all the places were filled was exceedingly bright and animated. The Gentlemen-at-Arms in their scarlet uniform and white-plumed helmets were stationed at the western entrance, while the Yeoman of the Guard in their picturesque costume stood, halberts in hand, on each side of the nave.

At a quarter to twelve o'clock the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Right Rev. the Bishops of London, Winchester, Oxford, and Worcester, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, and the other clergymen who were to assist in the religious ceremony, entered the choir and took their places within the rails of the altar.

The time for the arrival of the procession of the Royal Family and guests had come, and there was a hush of expectation among the company. They had not long to wait, but in the meantime the organ pealed forth a festal march with triumphal accompaniment, composed by Sir G. Elvey. At five minutes past twelve her Majesty's state trumpeters stationed at the west entrance to the Chapel announced by a flourish of trumpets the entrance of the first procession, and a wedding march, composed for the occasion by Sir G. Elvey, was played on the organ as the Royal personages moved up the Chapel.

The Heralds, in their blazoned tabards, came first, followed by several noblemen and gentlemen of her Majesty's Household, and after them came his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Bentheim. The company rose to greet his Serene Highness the Duke of Teck and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Teck, whose train was borne by the Hon. Miss Thesiger, and who was attended by Major-General Fulke-Greville. The Duke of Teck wore an Austrian uniform, and the other two Princes were also in military dress. Then came their Royal Highnesses Prince Philip and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, in the uniform of a Field Marshal, and her Royal Highness Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne. Lady Sophia Macnamara bore the train of her Royal Highness.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with their youthful son in Highland costume, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (the Grand Duke was prevented by indisposition from attending), her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, her Serene Highness the reigning Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, followed in the above order; and the procession was closed by the Hereditary Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont and her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, brother and sister of the bride. The Princess of Wales, who was accompanied by her three daughters, Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, acknowledged by bowing frequently the respectful salutations which she received. The dress of her Royal Highness was of the palest blue brocade, embossed with flowers and trimmed with silver. The jupe was of antique satin, over which fell a cloud of fine Brussels lace, bearing her Royal Highness's coronet and monogram. The train of brocade, also richly trimmed with silver and lace, was borne by the Countess of Morton and Miss Knollys. Her Royal Highness wore a diamond necklace of great value. The young Princesses were attired in dresses of the palest blue satin, trimmed in crêpe lisse tied with broad sashes of brocade. Her Royal Highness was



LADY MARY CAMPBELL.



LADY ALEXANDRINA VANE TEMPEST.



LADY ANNE LINDSAY.



LADY BLANCHE BUTLER.

THE BRIDESMAIDS.



LADY FLORENCE BOOTLE WILBRAHAM.



LADY ERMYNTRUDE RUSSELL.



LADY FEODORE YORKE.



LADY FLORENCE ANSON.

THE BRIDESMAIDS.

attended by her Chamberlain, Lord Colville of Culross. This procession was closed by six Gentlemen-at-Arms and six Yeomen of the Guard.

The Royal family and Royal guests were conducted to the seats prepared for them upon the Haut Pas in front of the altar, and the other members of the procession were shown to the places appointed for them in the choir by her Majesty's Gentlemen Ushers. The Haut Pas was covered with a carpet of Royal blue velvet, adorned with the badge of the Garter, embroidered in gold. The chair of crimson and gold provided for her Majesty was also decorated with the cognisance of the Garter, and the footstools for the illustrious guests were covered with blue silk damask. The Communion-table at the back of the dais was laden with antique gold and silver plate, and in the centre of the altar-cloth was worked the Cross of St. George.

Having seen the Royal guests seated, the Lord Steward, with the Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household and the Vice-Chamberlain, returned to the west entrance to receive the Queen, whose approach was now indicated by the sounds of loud cheering outside in the Castle-yard. Exactly at a quarter past twelve a flourish of trumpets announced her Majesty's arrival. The door was thrown open, and the Queen entered the Chapel, where she was received by the great officers of State, and conducted to the Haut Pas by the Lord Chamberlain. Her Majesty wore a dress and train of black satin, embroidered with black and white chenille and pearls, and a skirt and bodice trimmed with Honiton lace, worn by her Majesty at her marriage. The head-dress was her Majesty's wedding veil of Honiton lace, surmounted by the Royal Crown in diamonds. Her Majesty also wore a necklace and earrings of large diamonds, the Koh-i-noor as a brooch, the Ribbon and Star of the Order of the Garter, and the Orders of Victoria and Albert and the Star of India. Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice wore a train and bodice of Pompadour satin trimmed with shaded roses, and a skirt of Argenton lace over salmon-coloured satin. The head-dress was composed of feathers, a veil, and diamond bees; the ornaments were diamonds, and the Orders she wore, the Ribbon and Star of St. Catherine of Russia, the Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order.

The Queen was conducted to her place in the Choir of the Chapel by a procession which was ushered by the Chester and Lancaster Heralds, and was formed thus: The Equerry in Waiting (Captain Bigge) and the Clerk Marshal (Lord Alfred Paget); the Comptroller of the Household (Lord Kensington) and the Treasurer of the Household (the Earl of Breadalbane); the Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse (General Sir Henry Ponsonby); the Groom in Waiting (Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay) and the Lord in Waiting (the Earl of Dalhousie); the Gentlemen Ushers in Waiting (Mr. A. West and Mr. E. H. Anson), with the Garter King-at-Arms (Sir Albert Woods); the Vice-Chamberlain (Lord Charles Bruce); the Lord Chamberlain (the Earl of Kenmare) and the Lord Steward (Earl Sydney) preceding her Majesty the Queen, whose train was borne by the Groom of the Robes (Mr. H. D. Erskine of Cardross), assisted by two Pages of Honour (Mr. G. Byng and Mr. A. Ponsonby). Next came, together side by side, her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice, and her young niece, Princess Victoria of Hesse; the train of Princess Beatrice was borne by Lady Churchill; and that of the younger Princess by Lady Graney. The Mistress of the Robes (the Duchess of Bedford), the Lady of the Bedchamber (the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe), and the Master of the Horse (the Duke of Westminster) came next in the procession, followed by the two Maids of Honour (the Hon. Evelyn Paget and the Hon. Frances Drummond) and the Woman of the Bedchamber (Lady Hamilton Gordon). It was completed by the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard (Lord Monson), the Gold Stick (Field Marshal Lord Strathnairn), the Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms (Lord Carrington), the Master of the Buckhounds (the Earl of Cork), the Master of the Queen's Household (Major-General Sir John Cowell), the Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department (the Hon. S. Ponsonby-Fane), the Silver Stick (Lieutenant-Colonel Burnaby), and the Brigade Officer in Waiting, Colonel Moncrieff; behind whom marched six Gentlemen-at-Arms and six Yeomen of the Guard. The same guard closed the processions of the bridegroom and of the bride.

When the Queen entered the choir the Royal and other distinguished guests all rose and remained standing until her Majesty took her seat.

The last strains of Handel's "Occasional Overture" had hardly ceased when the silver trumpets announced the arrival of the Bridegroom, who was received by the Lord Steward, and conducted to the choir, with his supporters, in the following order:—

Heralds.

Chester.

Lancaster.

The Comptroller of the Household of his Royal Highness the Bridegroom (Mr. R. H. Collins, C.B.).

The Lord Steward, Earl Sydney, G.C.B.

The Comptroller of the Household, Lord Kensington.

The Treasurer of the Household, the Earl of Breadalbane.

THE BRIDEGROOM,

supported by his Brother,

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.,

and his Brother-in-law,

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, K.G.,

followed by the Gentlemen in attendance on their Royal Highnesses.

The Duke of Albany, who wore a Colonel's uniform, used a stick to assist him in walking, but his lameness was hardly perceptible. The Prince of Wales, walking at his brother's right hand, wore a Field Marshal's uniform, and his breast was covered with orders and decorations. As the procession moved up the chapel, Mendelssohn's March from "Athalia" was played. The bridegroom on reaching the Haut Pas made a low bow to the Queen, and was then conducted to a seat on the right of the dais. The Prince of Wales and the Grand Duke of Hesse remained standing near his Royal Highness.

The procession of the Bride entered at twenty-five minutes to one. Her Serene Highness was received by the Lord Chamberlain, and was joined by the Bridesmaids, who had awaited her arrival in a boudoir prepared for them close to the cenotaph of the late Princess Charlotte. The procession having been formed, moved up the chapel in the following order, while the special "Wedding March" composed by M. Gounod was played:—

Heralds.

Chester.

Lancaster.

The Master of the Ceremonies

(General Sir Francis Seymour, Bart., K.C.B.).

The Vice-Chamberlain

The Lord Chamberlain

(Lord Charles Bruce).

(The Earl of Kenmare, K.P.).

THE BRIDE,

supported by her father,

His Serene Highness the reigning Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont, G.C.B., and by her brother-in-law,

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, K.G.

The Train of her Serene Highness the Bride, borne by Eight Unmarried Daughters of Dukes, Marquises, and Earls,

followed by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Attendance.

The Bride walked with her hands supported by her father on her left and her brother-in-law, the King of the Netherlands, on the right, the latter wearing the uniform of a General of Dutch cavalry.

The eight young ladies of rank who acted as Bridesmaids, and who bore the train of the Royal bride in the procession to the altar, were these:—

Lady Mary Campbell, daughter of the Duke of Argyle:

Lady Ermyntrude Russell, daughter of the Duke of Bedford:

Lady Alexandrina Vane Tempest, daughter of the Marquis of Londonderry:

Lady Blanche Butler, daughter of the late Marquis of Ormonde:

Lady Feodore Yorke, daughter of the Earl of Hardwicke:

Lady Florence Bootle Wilbraham, daughter of the Earl of Lathom:

Lady Anne Lindsay, daughter of the late Earl of Crawford and Balcarres:

Lady Florence Anson, daughter of the Earl of Lichfield.

(A minute description of the bridal dresses, that worn by the Royal Bride, and that worn by each of the Bridesmaids, will be found on a separate page.)

The Bride, as she walked through the chapel, scarcely lifted her eyes from the ground; and, on being conducted to the left of the Haut Pas, took her place before the Communion-table—her

supporters standing near her, while the Bridesmaids formed a group behind her, the Lord Chamberlain and the Vice-Chamberlain standing near.

All being now in readiness for the marriage ceremony, the Archbishop proceeded to perform the service. Precisely at this moment the sunlight streamed in through the stained-glass windows, imparting singular beauty to the gorgeous scene. The Archbishop's voice was rather indistinctly heard, but the responses of the Bride were made with remarkable clearness, and in a low sweet tone. The replies of the Bridegroom were not so distinctly audible. The Bride was given away by her father; the Bridegroom placed the ring on her finger, and at twenty minutes past one the solemn ceremony was completed. At the conclusion of the service Beethoven's "Hallelujah Chorus" was sung with grand effect by the choir. The Duke of Albany led his wife to the Queen, who took her new daughter in her arms, and kissed her on both cheeks. The Prince and Princess of Waldeck next embraced their daughter. The Bride and Bridegroom then left the dais, and, the procession being re-formed, went down the choir and nave in the reverse order to that in which it had entered. The Duchess of Albany looked pleased and happy, and smiled and bowed right and left in response to the respectful salutations of the company. Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was played on the organ as the procession passed through the nave and out at the western door.

The guns in the Long Walk boomed forth a Royal salute in token that the nuptial rites had been celebrated. At a quarter past one the guards of honour and escorts were called to attention for the returning processions, which began with the carriage containing the Bride and Bridegroom. Again the cheers of the assembled multitude burst forth, and the long line of waving hats and handkerchiefs expressed the kindest popular feeling towards the newly-wedded pair. Her Majesty the Queen and the members of the Royal Family received an equal demonstration of affectionate loyalty.

On their return to the Castle, the Register of the Marriage was signed by the Bride and Bridegroom, and was duly attested by her Majesty the Queen and by the other Royal and distinguished personages invited to attend for that purpose in the Green Drawing-Room.

The Queen, with the Bride and Bridegroom and the other Royal personages, then proceeded to the Grand Reception-Room, where her Majesty received the guests invited to the ceremony. The déjeuner was privately served for the Queen, the Royal Family, and the Royal guests in the Dining-Room; and for her Majesty's other guests in the Waterloo Gallery, where the Lord Steward gave the following toasts:—"The Bride and Bridegroom," and "The Queen." The band of the 2nd Life Guards played some music during the entertainment.

At a quarter past four the Duke and Duchess of Albany took their departure from the Castle, the Queen accompanying them to the entrance, and waving her handkerchief as they drove away amid a shower of rice and satin slippers, betokening the good wishes of their Royal relatives; while the bands in the Quadrangle played "God Save the Queen" and the Waldeck national hymn. The Royal Pair drove slowly down the Castle Hill in an open landau, drawn by four greys, with postilions and outriders, accompanied by an escort of the 2nd Life Guards. They passed between lines of cheering spectators through the town and into the Long Walk, which was crowded for a considerable distance. At Old Windsor, opposite the Royal Windsor Tapestry Manufactory, of which the Duke of Albany is the President, the Director, Mr. Henry, had erected a fine triumphal arch, under which the Royal Couple passed in their carriage, while a little French girl, three years old, the child of M. Francillon, one of the workpeople, was held in Mr. Henry's arms to present a bouquet of flowers to her Royal Highness. Another bouquet was presented to her by Lady Brett, at Esher.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice and other members of the Royal Family drove through Windsor to see the decorations, returning to the Castle about half-past five in the evening.

Her Majesty gave a state banquet in St. George's Hall in honour of the Royal Marriage, covers being laid for over a hundred guests. The Banqueting-Hall presented a truly regal appearance upon this occasion. The stately apartment, which

is hung with the banners of the first twenty-six Knights of the Garter, and decorated on the ceiling and side walls with the arms of every Knight since the creation of the Order, in 1350, by King Edward III., showed to great advantage during the entertainment. The table, which was covered with white damask, was decked with the splendid gold dinner service belonging to the Queen, and richly chased gold candelabra filled with lighted wax candles and interspersed with mirrors cased in gold. At each end of the long dining-table there was a buffet, and displayed upon the crimson covers were the plateaux, vases, and candelabra forming the Royal collection of gold plate, valued at two millions sterling. The sideboard at the east end of the room was adorned with the gold lyre-bird, studded with £30,000 worth of rubies, emeralds, diamonds, and pearls, which, as well as the tiger's-head footstool of silver-gilt, with crystal tusks and gold tongue, valued at £10,000, exhibited on the same buffet, was captured from Tippoo Saib by Lord Mornington in 1800. The hall was lighted on each side by three lamps attached to shields on the walls. Her Majesty sat at the centre of the table, with her Royal and other guests to the right and left of her chair, and opposite. The company included the King and Queen of Holland, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Princess Beatrice, Prince and Princess Christian, the Prince and Princess of Waldeck, the Hereditary Prince, Princess Elizabeth, and most of the Queen's guests invited to the Wedding.

Arrival at Claremont.

About one mile south of the village of Esher, in Surrey, and fourteen miles from London, is Claremont, a park and mansion belonging to the Queen, which has of late years been lent by her Majesty to Prince Leopold for his ordinary residence.

The newly-married Royal Pair arrived at Esher at six o'clock in the evening. The inhabitants of that village had erected, under the direction of Mr. F. J. Williamson, sculptor, a series of beautiful arches, composed of foliage and flowers, constructed by Messrs. Garrod and Pratt, with a charming floral pavilion at the turning to the lane which leads to Claremont. Here the Rector of the parish, the Rev. S. L. Warren, with a number of the resident ladies and gentlemen, presented to the Duke of Albany their address of congratulation upon his marriage. His Royal Highness made the following reply:—"On behalf of the Duchess of Albany and myself, I beg to return you my true and heartfelt thanks for the kind terms in which you have welcomed us to our home. We both feel the greatest satisfaction in the thought that the first days of our married life will be spent in the parish of Esher, for it is here that we shall hope for the future to centre our local cares and interests. I willingly accept the splendid reception that you have accorded us to-day as a proof of the friendly regard which my neighbours here entertain for me, and which, I am confident, they will now extend to the Duchess also. We congratulate ourselves on possessing Claremont as a residence; and, should Providence see fit to prolong our lives, we hopefully anticipate spending the greater portion of our days here."

We terminate our account of the Royal Wedding, by leaving the Duke and Duchess of Albany in their own home at Claremont. It only remains that we should, in reference to the Portraits which we are enabled to give of their Royal Highnesses, and of the eight Bridesmaids, acknowledge the indispensable aid of the skilful photographic artists. Our Engraving on page 28, entitled "The Royal Pair," is from a photograph specially taken for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS by Mr. J. Thomson, of Buckingham Palace-road, photographer to the Queen. The Portrait of Lady Ermytrude Russell is from one by Mr. A. Bassano, Old Bond-street; also that of Lady Florence Bootle-Wilbraham; Lady Alexandrina Vane Tempest, by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, of Ebury-street; Lady Feodora Yorke, by Mr. J. Thomson; Lady Florence Anson, by Messrs. Window and Grove, Baker-street; Lady Anne Lindsay, by the Fotografia Montabone, at Florence. That of Lady Blanche Butler is from a miniature painting.



THE WEDDING CEREMONY IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.

The Royal Wedding.

DRESSES OF THE BRIDE AND BRIDESMAIDS.

Princess Helen's wedding dress was one of the most novel and exquisite creations imaginable; and it is difficult to understand how it can have been so elaborately made, and could yet look as though it had never been touched by hands. It came from the *atelier* (being a true work of art) of Madame Corbay, of Paris, and was entirely of rich white satin. The skirt had small openings near the bottom, through which masses of orange-blossom and myrtle could be seen. It was trimmed with two robings of point d'Alençon lace, which were turned off with square corners, to lose themselves in the garnitures of the long train, which was flaked with silver and embroidered with large bunches of silver fleurs-de-lys, standing out in relief. It was bordered with white satin ruchings and point d'Alençon lace. On the whole, it forms quite a new point of departure in the style of wedding dresses.

The costumes made by Mrs. Stratton for Princess Helen's eight bridesmaids were exquisitely simple in design, though of the richest material, made specially for them at Lyons. A beautiful little model was prepared and sent down to Windsor for the Queen and Princess Beatrice to see and approve before they went to Mentone; and so delighted was Princess Beatrice with this small work of art that she asked to have it reserved and sent to her after the dresses were completed. They were composed of thick white satin and *moiré Française*, the petticoats being of the former and the bodices and trains of the latter material. The jupes were edged at the bottom with tiny scollops, less than an inch in width, and ornamented with two flounces of pearled net. The pearls were sewn on in threes, with a scroll-like border; and each flounce was headed with bouquets of primroses, violets, and white heather. Six bouquets were placed above the first, and five over the second; and they were connected by graceful festoons of four violets, with exquisitely shaded leaves, and a perfect fringe of the white heather. The *moiré* bodices had long points before and behind, and were adorned with stomachers of pearled net, matching the flounces. In the centre, on the breast, was a bouquet of the same flowers as on the skirt, with one on each side, which were also connected by festoons, one of which ran over the top of each sleeve. The sleeves consisted of a single small puff, gauged so as to finish off with a little frill. The trains were of moderate length, and fell in the simplest folds to the ground, after being draped to form paniers over the hips. Their only garniture was a series of small box plaits, each of which was gauged in the centre, and gave the effect of small bows. The coiffures were extremely simple, with curled fringes, which did not conceal the brows, and the hair plaited rather low in the neck behind. A small wreath, or rather a couple of tufts of flowers, like those on the dresses, with tulle veils, was worn on the head. Each lady had two rows of pearls round her throat, very long gloves, and shoes with tiny pearl buckles; and carried a bouquet of violets, primroses, and white heather.

The bride's travelling-dress, in which the newly-married Duchess of Albany drove from Windsor to Claremont, was made by Mrs. Mason; it was of ivory-coloured stamped velvet, over a petticoat of white *moiré*, both finished with a single flounce of lace, and the velvet having some soft chenille fringe in addition. A pretty bodice, trimmed with lace, was so arranged that the basque formed a species of small panier; and it had comfortable coat-sleeves. There was a cloak to match, trimmed with marabout and chenille; and the whole toilette was one that combined lightness and warmth. The bonnet worn with it was a present from the Queen, and was made by Mesdames Perryman and Parsons, of ivory chip trimmed with white grenat, and with a wreath of myrtle, jasmine, and orange-blossom.

A charming dinner dress, also presented by her Majesty to the bride, was an exquisite blending of pale turquoise blue and white lace, just relieved and heightened by a touch of the palest primrose. The jupe was of blue satin, almost covered with Honiton lace, six inches wide, made in Devonshire on purpose. Down the centre was a slight opening, edged with *passementerie* of pearl beads and gold filigree, in a pine pattern; and under this the primrose satin was just seen. A narrow plissé of the same ran round the bottom; and the train of blue velvet brocade was lined with the same colour. The low corsage and sleeves were trimmed with pearl and gold embroidery; and a shoulder-knot of pale yellow roses was placed on the left side. Both this dress, and the one worn at the wedding by Princess Beatrice, were the work of Mrs. Stratton.

THE WEDDING GIFTS.

In the White Drawing-room of Windsor Castle, a day or two before the Royal Wedding-day, were set out to view, for the admiration and gratification of her Majesty's guests, the collection of costly and beautiful wedding gifts, some of which are represented among our minor illustrations. The first object seen to the right hand, on entering the room, was one of the Queen's presents—the portrait of Princess Helen herself, admirably painted by Carl Sohn, jun., a rising artist of the Düsseldorf School. In the middle of the long table extending down the room was the superb golden bowl presented by Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild; on the round table, in front of the great malachite vase, was the large silver centrepiece forming part of the gift of Scotch noblemen and gentlemen, friends of the bridegroom. Another stately gift was the pair of chased silver candelabra, weighing 445 ounces, presented by the members of the Christ Church Society of Oxford. The Bachelors' Club presented a handsome dressing-case, and the Earl of Aberdeen a pair of silver honey-pails of the Scottish pattern. Mr. Christopher Sykes gave a magnificent antique silver box, and the Duchess of Wellington a grand clock, by Lecluse. A prominent object was the immense silver bowl from the Wiltshire Society; and there was a Russian liqueur case, with cups instead of glasses, given to his brother by the Duke of Edinburgh. Near the Scotch centrepiece was a fine plaque from Sir Albert Sassoon, with a pair of handsome painted dishes from the Duchess of Connaught's household. Mrs. Wemyss presented a beautiful gold cup, Sir Theodore Martin an exquisitely-carved Augsburg cup, and Lady Martin a Bible in an antique silver case of great beauty. Lord Rowton's offering was quaint and curious, being the signatures to the draught of the Treaty of Berlin handsomely framed and glazed. Mr. Gladstone sent a copy of "Gleanings of Past Years," with a dedication as follows:—"Humbly presented by the author to H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, on his marriage, with respectful but hearty congratulations and good wishes. London, April, 1882."

Among the other presents were a beautifully-framed mirror from Sir W. and Lady Brett, a curious silver box from Lord and Lady Lovelace, an antique silver flagon from Colonel and Mrs. Napier Sturt, a superb silver inkstand and candlesticks from the Marquis of Tavistock, a curious piece of old silver-work from Captain and Mrs. Arthur Paget, an elegant flagon from the servants at Claremont, a gold tea equipage from Lady Molesworth, an antique silver bowl from Mr. and Mrs. Jeune, a splendid silver dish from the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, a golden bowl from the Earl and Countess of Bradford, a pair of silver vinaigrettes from Lord and Lady Reay, a fine old silver cake-basket from Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, Venetian glass from Count and Countess Gleichen, some exquisite lace from Mrs. Coleridge Kennard, some needlework from Lady Charlotte Schreiber, a silver toilet set from Viscountess Dalrymple, quaint silver candlesticks from Earl and Countess Kilmorey, silver coin cups from the Earl and Countess of Lathom, silver castors from Mr. F. Arkwright, and a peacock-feather fan in a tortoise-shell frame, with a coronet and "Helen" in diamonds.

We proceed to notice more particularly a few of the Wedding Gifts, shown in the illustrations we have engraved:—

A bracelet and ring, in a handsome velvet case, form the present from the inhabitants of Windsor to the bride. The bracelet is in the form of a three-coil serpent, with a large sapphire in its head, the body being formed by 320 brilliants, weighing together 24½ carats. The ring is a half-hoop of five-stone diamonds, the stones being slightly graduated in size, and of very fine quality. On the outside of the case is an inscription recording the gift. The whole is of exquisite design and workmanship, representing nearly £500 in value. It was supplied by Mr. C. W. Seymour, goldsmith, of High-street, Windsor.

The eight bridesmaids' brooches, given them by the bridegroom, have centres composed of the monogram "L. H.," in diamonds and sapphires, surmounted by a coronet with rubies and sapphires and diamonds; a diamond arrow intersects the monogram. These brooches were made by Mr. John Brogden, of Charing-cross, art goldsmith to his Royal Highness.

A silver casket was presented to the Duke of Albany, as Provincial Grand Master of Oxfordshire, by the Masonic Brethren of the province. This casket is of Gothic design, in silver partially gilt, and is placed on a shaped and ornamental ebony stand, elegantly carved. The front panel bears, in raised enamel, the Grand Master's collar and jewel. On the reverse side are the arms of his Royal Highness. At each corner are the Royal supporters, and the casket is surmounted by the coronet of his Royal Highness, resting on a cushion. At each end is a raised medallion, with inscriptions stating from whom the casket is presented. It was manufactured by Messrs. Ortnier and Houle, of St. James's-street.

The Wiltshire Freemasons, with whom Prince Leopold was associated during his residence at Boyton Manor, had given him a pair of richly chased silver beakers, embellished with flowers and pomegranates, standing sixteen inches high. The beakers or vases are engraved round the edge with the simple inscription, "From the

Freemasons of Wiltshire." These were manufactured by Messrs. Lambert, of Coventry-street.

The friends of his Royal Highness residing at the University of Oxford had forwarded for the acceptance of the Prince a wedding present, consisting of a beautifully-designed set of old silver-mounted ornaments for the writing-table. The set comprises, besides inkstand, mirror, and candlesticks, an album bound in silver, containing the autographs of the subscribers, and a silver frame inclosing the portrait of the bride. The mounting of the blotting-case is in dark blue velvet, bound with bands of old silver, delicately chased with figures and foliage. The articles, which were selected and arranged by Mrs. Liddell and Mrs. Max Müller, were inclosed in a case lined with primrose satin.

One of the most artistic of these gifts was a plaque, of silver repoussé work, the design of which was copied from one of the pieces of tapestry, made at the Royal Windsor Tapestry Manufactory, which adorned the Pavilion erected for the Prince of Wales at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, and which gained an Exhibition Gold Medal. Its subject is "The Merry Wives of Windsor." The tapestry belongs to Sir Albert Sassoon, who had caused this plaque to be executed by M. Morel-Ladeuil, the well-known artist in the employ of Messrs. Elkington and Co., and had presented it to his Royal Highness the Duke of Albany. The design itself is in oxydised silver; the border of the plaque is of iron, damascened with gold and silver; and the arms of his Royal Highness are emblazoned in coloured enamels. Her Majesty especially requested that this work might be sent to Windsor for her inspection.

The tapestried arm-chair presented by the director and the employés of the Royal Windsor Tapestry Works to the Duke of Albany is a good specimen of artistic furniture. The panel on the back contains the initials "L. H.," supported by Cupids, surmounted by a coronet, and adorned with violets and other flowers, while a miniature view of Windsor Castle, surrounded by a wreath, is worked upon the seat. The carved frame of the chair, which is in the Louis XVI. style, is gilt.

The employés of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons, pianoforte makers, had presented to their Royal Highnesses a grand oblique pianoforte, in a very handsome ebonised case, decorated in Adams's style. It is 7½ octaves in compass, and contains all the recent improvements of the firm, including a third pedal that produces most melodious effects, the sound being sustained to an almost indefinite length of time.

A wedding-cake for the breakfast was manufactured by Messrs. Bolland and Sons, of Chester, who have similarly provided for the Royal marriage feast on some previous occasions. "It is built in three tiers; at the base are swans and dolphins swimming in imitation water. The first tier is ornamented with four medallion groups—Europe, Asia, Africa, America—separated by pillars on which are painted the lily upon satin. On the pillars are vases filled with flowers emblematic of the United Kingdom. Cupids, reading, support a figure of Literature. The second tier is octagonal in form. Medallions bear the arms of England and Waldeck and the Royal monograms. On pillars are orange-blossoms and trophies of love, and Cupids shower imitation water on flowers. The third tier bears a fountain with doves, encircled by ornamental pillars, festooned with wedding favours. The whole is surmounted by a vase containing a bouquet of flowers. The cake, which rises 6 ft. high, and weighs 2 cwt., rests upon a golden stand." The principal wedding-cake for the Royal table was supplied by Messrs. Gunter and Co., of Berkeley-square, her Majesty's own household confectioner. The health of the bride and bridegroom was drunk in Wachter's "Royal Charter" champagne.

Messrs. Defries and Sons, of Houndsditch, were intrusted with the decorations and illuminations at Windsor, Esher, Surbiton, and Sandown Park on this festive occasion. Magnificent crystal medallions and other devices, with monograms of the bride and bridegroom, were specially manufactured for the occasion. A display of these handsome devices was exhibited on several of the important buildings in various parts of the town of Windsor. At Esher and Surbiton similar illuminations were fixed. Sandown Park was illuminated with the new æsthetic lamps, which produced a most charming effect. At Esher a grand display of fireworks was given, with set pieces of appropriate mottoes and devices. These preparations were most successfully carried into effect.

OUR HOLIDAY NUMBER.

The last story written by the late Mr. James Rice, in conjunction with Mr. Walter Besant, will form the forthcoming Holiday Number of the *Illustrated London News*.

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E. MOSES and SON send free all over the Kingdom their Illustrated Fashion-Book and Price-List, with easy and accurate rules for self-measure.

E. MOSES and SON supply their goods on the following system:—
The price of every article is marked on it in plain figures, from which under no circumstances can any abatement be made. Any article not approved of (if not worn or injured) exchanged, or the money paid for it returned.
NOTE.—This Rule applies equally to Ready-made Goods or those to order.
Postal and Post-Office Orders to be made payable to us at the General Post Office, London.
Cheques to be crossed London Joint Stock Bank.

E. MOSES and SON sell GENTLEMEN'S SUITS at 21s., 30s., 42s., 50s., 55s., 63s., 70s., 84s., in all newest and choicest designs. For excellence of workmanship they are without competition.

E. MOSES and SON sell BOYS' and YOUTHS' SUITS at 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 20s., 25s., 30s., and upwards. For appearance and hard wear they defy competition, and are pronounced by parents as a long-felt want.

E. MOSES and SON sell GENTLEMEN'S OVERCOATS at 16s. 10d., 21s., 25s., 30s., 35s., 42s., and upwards; for style and hard wear, combined with choice patterns, they are far superior to any offered elsewhere.

E. MOSES and SON sell BOYS' and YOUTHS' OVERCOATS, at 6s. 3d., 9s. 6d., 12s. 9d., 15s. 6d., 21s., and upwards. Special attention is given to the strength of the materials used, so necessary for Boys' wear. All the newest styles kept in stock.

E. MOSES and SON sell LADIES' TAILOR-MADE ULSTERS and JACKETS, made of suitable materials, in all the latest and approved designs, from 21s. to 100s.

E. MOSES and SON have to thank the Public for the way they have taken up their registered **TWEEDS**, now so widely known as the "Waterproof." They sell Gentlemen's Suits, 42s. to 70s.; Boys' Suits, 18s. 6d. to 24s.; Youths' Suits, 24s. to 38s.; Gentlemen's Overcoats, 25s. to 45s.; Boys' Overcoats, 18s. 6d. to 25s. 6d.; Youths' Overcoats, 24s. to 34s.; Gentlemen's Trousers, 12s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; Boys' Trousers, 6s. 3d. to 8s. 6d.; Youths' Trousers, 9s. 3d. to 13s. 6d.; and Ladies' Ulsters and Jackets, 37s. 6d. to 63s. Everyone who has tried them gives the same verdict, "They are without competition for hard wear and excellence of design."

E. MOSES and SON sell the JACK TAR SUITS as a Speciality. Complete, they comprise Blue Serge Shirt and Linen Trousers, Hat or Cap, Singlet, Lanyard and White, and Necktie, 11s. 11d., rising 1s. per size; or without the extras, 7s. 11d., rising 1s. per size; also the Jack Tar Demi, short Trousers, 7s. 6d., rising 1s. per size, or complete, 11s. 6d., rising 1s. per size.

E. MOSES and SON sell their HOSIERY GOODS and SHIRTS at equally low prices, consistent with quality.

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E. MOSES and SON are Sole Agents in the World for MARSDEN'S PATENT WATERPROOFING PROCESS, through the medium of which we are enabled to guarantee all Boots made by the Patent Process as Waterproof. Caution.—None Genuine that do not bear the Label.

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E. MOSES and SON do all kinds of Embroidery to order, such as for Dock Companies, Railway Corporations, Clubs, and Steam-Ship Companies, and keep in stock all the badges of the well-known Steam-Ship Companies.

E. MOSES and SON sell OUTFITS for all classes and all occasions, to ALL CLIMATES, whether of the Torrid or Arctic Zone. SPECIAL OUTFIT Price-Lists on application. Also SEA OUTFIT. Price-Lists for applicant fees.

E. MOSES and SON sell WATERPROOFS in RUBBER and TWEED, the latter in new and special makes and in several colourings. INDIAN RUBBER, 12oz. Also an unrivalled Stock of OILSKINS, SOUTHERN, LEGGINGS, STORM CAPS, and DRIVING CAPS.

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E. MOSES and SON make all their goods in perfectly arranged and well-ventilated work-rooms, pronounced by Her Majesty's Inspectors to be without equal, thereby assuring the perfect immunity from contagion so often caused by having work made up in the workpeople's own dwellings, which are generally situated in thickly populated districts.

E. MOSES and SON'S BESPOKE or ORDER DEPARTMENT is replete with every known make of cloth, selected with the utmost care from the principal centres at HOME and ABROAD. LADIES' RIDING HABITS and TROUSERS, and LIVERIES, supplied in this Department at their usual LOW RATE of PRICES.

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MERCHANT TAILORS,
JUVENILE AND COLONIAL OUTFITTERS,
HATTERS, HOSIERS, AND SHIRT MAKERS,
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS.
Only Address—
MINORIES and ALDGATE, LONDON.

HENRY RODRIGUES'
WEDDING PRESENTS
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BIRTHDAY GIFTS,
42, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

SETS for the WRITING-TABLE,
LIBRARY, and BOUDOIR,
IN POLISHED BRASS, ORMOLU, SEVRES CHINA,
BRONZE, ALGERIAN ONYX, and OXIDIZED SILVER,
from 21s. to £10.

DRESSING CASES	21s. to £10
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CARD TRAYS AND TAZZAS	£4 4s. to £12
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CARD BOXES	60s. to £5
CIGAR and CIGARETTE CABINETS	105s. to £10.

THE "TANTALUS" SODA and BRANDY STAND, £5 12s. 6d.
THE "TANTALUS" PERFUME STAND, 75s. to £6.
THE NEW "EPITOME" TOURISTS' WRITING CASE, 12s. to 30s.
RODRIGUES' TRAVELLING DRESSING BAG, silver-fitted, £10 10s.
RODRIGUES' LADIES' DRESSING CASE, silver-fitted, walnut, or coromandel, £10 10s.
And a large and choice assortment of ENGLISH, VIENNESE, and PARISIAN NOVELTIES, suitable for PRESENTS, from 5s. to £3.

RODRIGUES' DRESSING BAGS for Travelling, with silver, silver gilt, and plated fittings, from £3 3s. to £50; Soufflet Bags, Waist Bags, Carriage Bags, and Bags of all kinds, at very moderate prices.—42, Piccadilly.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS at RODRIGUES', interleaved for Vignette and Cabinet Portraits, 4s. 6d. to £5. Floral Albums, Scrap Albums, Presentation and Regimental Albums, Portrait Frames and Screens in great variety.

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BEST RELIEF STAMPING, ANY COLOUR, 1s. per 100.
All the New and Fashionable Note Papers kept in Stock.

ARMS and CRESTS PAINTED, and Engraved on Signet Rings, Seals, Dies, Book-Plates, Gold, Silver, Plate, and Ivory. Official Seals and Presses. TESTIMONIALS and PRESENTATION ADDRESSES Written and Illuminated on Vellum, in the first style. H. RODRIGUES, HERALDIC ENGRAVER, 42, PICCADILLY.

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BILLS OF FARE, GUEST CARDS, WEDDING CARDS, and INVITATIONS in every variety.

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BENNETT. 65 and 64, CHEAPSIDE.

WATCHES. BENNETT'S GOLD PRESENTATION WATCHES, FROM £10 to £100.

TO CLOCK PURCHASERS.

CLOCKS. JOHN BENNETT, having just completed great alterations in his Clock Show-Room, is enabled to offer to purchasers the Most Extensive Stock in London, comprising Clocks for the Drawing, Dining-Rooms, and Presentation, of the highest quality and newest designs, at the lowest prices.

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£10.—In return for a £10 note, free and safe, per post, one of BENNETT'S LADY'S GOLD WATCHES, perfect for time, beauty, and workmanship, with keyless action, air-tight, damp-tight, and dust-tight.—65, Cheapside, London. Gold Chains at manufacturer's prices. P.O.O. to John Bennett.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS. ASTRONOMICAL, TURBET, and OTHER CLOCKS Made to Order.

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BENNETT'S GOLD PRESENTATION WATCHES. 10 gs., 20 gs., 30 gs., 40 gs.

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BENNETT'S KEYLESS HALF-CHRONOMETERS, compensated for variations of temperature, adjusted in positions, with improved keyless action.
In Gold 30 to 40 guineas.
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Ditto for Ladies, with Richly-Engraved Gold Cases and Dials, from 20 to 30 guineas.

BENNETT'S 18-CARAT HALL-MARKED CHAINS and choice JEWELLERY. Free and safe for Post-Office order.

JOHN BENNETT'S WATCH and CLOCK MANUFACTORY, 64 and 65, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.
If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER**; for it will positively restore, in every case, grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed.
This preparation has never been known to fail in restoring the hair to its natural colour and gloss in from eight to twelve days. It promotes growth, and prevents the hair falling out, eradicating dandruff, and leaving the scalp in a clean, healthy condition.
It imparts peculiar vitality to the roots of the hair, restoring it to its youthful freshness and vigour. Daily applications of this preparation for a week or two will surely restore faded, grey, or white hair to its natural colour and richness.
It is not a dye, nor does it contain any colouring matter or offensive substance whatever. Hence it does not soil the hands, the scalp, or even white linen, but produces the colour within the substance of the hair.
It may be had of any respectable Chemist, Perfumer, or Dealer in Toilet Articles in the Kingdom, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. In case the dealer has not "The Mexican Hair Renewer" in stock and will not procure it for you, it will be sent direct by rail, carriage-paid, on receipt of 4s. in stamps, to any part of England.
Sold Wholesale by the ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

WHAT BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR?

What gives luxuriance to each tress,
And pleases each one's fancies
What adds a charm of perfect grace,
And Nature's gift enhances?
What gives a bright and beautiful gloss,
And what says each reviewer?
"That quite successful is the use
Of 'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"

What gives luxuriance to each tress,
And makes it bright and glowing?
What keeps it free from dandruff, too,
And healthy in its growing?
What does each wonder? Ask the press,
And what says each reviewer?
"That none can equal or approach
'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"

What gives luxuriance to each tress,
Like some bright halo beaming?
What makes the hair a perfect mass
Of splendid ringlets teeming?
What gives profusion in excess?
Why, what says each reviewer?
"That choice preparation is
'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"

What gives luxuriance to each tress,
And makes it so delightful?
Because to speak the honest truth
Is only just and rightful.
What say the people and the press,
And what says each reviewer?
"That most superior for ladies use
Is 'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER has gained for itself the highest reputation, and a decided preference over all other "hair dressings," as evinced from certificates and testimonials from the most respectable sources. Being compounded with the greatest care—combining, as it does, all the most desirable qualities of the best hair preparations of the day, without the objectionable ones—it may be relied on as the very best known to chemistry for restoring the natural colour to the hair, and causing new hair to grow on bald spots, unless the hair glands are decayed; for, if the glands are decayed and gone, no stimulant can restore them; but if, as is often the case, the glands are only torpid, **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER** will renew their vitality, and a new growth of hair will follow. Read the following Testimonial:—
From Messrs. Wm. Hayes and Co., Chemists, 12, Grafton-street, Dublin:—"We are recommending **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER** to all our customers as the best of the kind, as we have been told by several of our friends who tried it that it has a wonderful effect in restoring and strengthening their Hair."

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR LADIES.

Would you have luxuriant hair,
Beautiful, and rich, and rare;
Would you have it soft and bright,
And attractive to the sight?
This you really can produce
If you put in constant use
'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.'

The hair it strengthens and preserves,
And thus a double purpose serves;
It beautifies—improves it, too,
And gives it a most charming hue,
And thus in each essential way,
It public favour gains each day—
'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.'

If a single thread of hair
Of a greyish tint is there,
This "Renewer" will restore
All its colour as before,
And thus it is that vast renown
Does daily now its virtues prove—
'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.'

No matter whether faded grey,
Or falling like the leaves away,
It will renew the human hair,
And make it like itself appear:
It will revive it, beautify,
And every ardent wish supply—
'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.'

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

The constitution of the person and the condition of the scalp have much to do with the growth of the hair. It requires for new hair to grow; also thin or thick hair will depend much upon the vital force remaining in the hair-glands. New hairs are first seen to start around the margin of the bald spots near the permanent hair, and extending upwards until the spots are covered more or less thickly with new short hair. Excessive brushing should be guarded against as soon as the small hairs make their appearance; but the scalp may be sponged with rain water to advantage occasionally. The scalp may be pressed and moved on the bone by the finger ends, which quickens the circulation and softens the spots which have remained long bald. When the hair begins to tell a few applications will arrest it, and the new growth presents the luxuriance and colour of youth. It may be relied on as the best hair-dressing known for restoring grey or faded hair to its original colour without dyeing it, producing the colour within the substance of the hair, imparting a peculiar vitality to the roots, preventing the hair from falling, keeping the head cool, clean, and free from dandruff, causing new hairs to grow, unless the hair-glands are entirely decayed. **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER** makes the hair soft, glossy, and luxuriant. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, at 3s. 6d.; or sent to any address free on receipt of 4s. in stamps.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

When the hair is weak and faded,
Like the autumn leaves that fall,
Then is felt that sudden feeling
Which does every heart enthrall.
Then we look for some specific
To arrest its fall—
And **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER**
Bids it like enchantment stay.

It arrests decaying progress:
Though the hair is thin and grey
It will strengthen and improve it,
And work wonders day by day.
It restores the colour,
And brings back its beauty, too;
For **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER**
Makes it look both fresh and new.

What's the greatest hair restorer
That the pre-cure can show;
What produces wonders daily,
Which the world at large should know?
Why, **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER**
Eminently stands the first;
Thus its fame by countless thousands
Day by day is now rehearsed.

What beautifies, improves, and strengthens
Human hair of every age?
Why, this famous great restorer
With the ladies is the rage,
And **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER**
Is the very best in use.
For luxuriant tresses 'tways
Do its magic powers produce.

THE WORDS "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" are a Trade Mark; and the public will please see the words are on every case surrounding the Bottle, and the name is blown in the bottle.
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER. Price 3s. 6d. Directions in German, French, and Spanish.
May be had of most respectable Dealers in all parts of the World.
Sold Wholesale by the ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

READ THESE GENUINE and UNIMPEACHABLE TESTIMONIALS.

PEARS' SOAP.—Prof. Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S., Professor of Dermatology, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, in the "Journal of Cutaneous Medicine," writes:—

PEARS' SOAP.—"The use of a good soap is certainly calculated to preserve the skin in health, to maintain its complexion and tone, and prevent its falling into wrinkles. Pears is an ancient engraving on the memory of the 'oldest inhabitant.'—Pears' Soap is an article of the nicest and most careful manufacture, and the most refreshing and agreeable of balms for the skin."

PEARS' SOAP.—Dr. Tilbury Fox, late Physician to the Skin Department, University College Hospital, writes:—

PEARS' SOAP "is the best soap made."—Vide Tilbury Fox on the "Skin," p. 609.

PEARS' SOAP.—The Skin and Complexion. From "Punch."—"A lay from the 'Lancet.'—Bad complexions, blotchy and rough skin, deficient eyebrows and eyelashes are becoming common characteristics, not only of the frivolous or dissipated classes, but of the respectable and sedate community as a whole."

PEARS' SOAP is a wonderfully pure Soap.—Lancet, Sept. 17, 1881.

PEARS' SOAP.—"No wonder that muddy complexions increase, And that eyebrows and eyelashes vanish away; But we turn to our 'Lancet' and that gives us peace If we follow the rules that it lays down to-day. Let vile nostrums alone, or abandon all hope Of a face without blotches and ruddy nose, But just stick to pure water and plenty of soap, And you'll find your complexion as fresh as a rose." "Punch," Oct. 1, 1881.

PEARS' SOAP.—"Of the many soaps I have tried, the only one I can really recommend is Pears' Transparent Soap, which has been on trial at our Hospital for more than seventeen years, and has been ordered by myself alone in upwards of 15,000 cases, with uniformly satisfactory results. It has reached the highest attainable purity, and is the very monarch of toilet soaps."—John L. Milton, Senior Surgeon St. John's Hospital for the Skin, London.

PEARS' SOAP.—Mr. James Startin, late Physician to St. John's Hospital for the Skin, London, writes:—

PEARS' SOAP.—"For many years I have had the pleasure in recommending and using Pears' Soap in preference to every other, as being perfectly free from those impurities so prejudicial to the skin found in most soaps."

PEARS' SOAP.—Mr. James Startin, Surgeon and Lecturer at St. John's Hospital for the Skin, London, writes:—

PEARS' SOAP.—"As to the soap you should use: Having made innumerable experiments with all the best-known toilet soaps, both of English and Continental manufacture, my experience as regards Pears' Soap endorses that of the late Mr. James Startin, Professor Erasmus Wilson, Dr. Tilbury Fox, and similar writers. I have invariably found it perfectly pure, and the most efficacious in health and disease, and hence I recommend it to patients in preference to all others."

PEARS' SOAP.—H. S. Purdon, Esq., M.D., Physician to the Belfast Skin Hospital, writes:—

PEARS' SOAP.—"The best soap I know is Pears' Transparent Soap, and I recommend it to patients and friends."

PEARS' SOAP.—Dr. Redwood, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, reports:—

PEARS' SOAP.—"Messrs. Pears have long been celebrated for their Transparent Soap, and from frequent examinations and analyses of it during a period of thirty years, I can certify that it possesses the properties of an efficient yet mild detergent, without any of the objectionable properties of ordinary soaps, which usually contain free fatty acid or caustic alkali, or a/kaline salts, giving them a greasy, scald, or irritating character. It is quite free from coconut oil and artificial colouring matter, and may be relied upon for great purity, and a large addition of water, and I have found in them over 6 per cent of free caustic soda, and nearly one third water. I need hardly say that such soaps are necessarily most hurtful."

PEARS' SOAP.—C. R. C. Tichborne, Esq., LL.D., Lecturer on Chemistry at Carmichael College of Medicine, Dublin, reports:—

PEARS' SOAP.—"I have made three separate and independent analyses of Pears' Transparent Soap, the samples being procured by myself at ordinary retail shops, and from these examinations I am able to certify to its purity. It is made in the most perfect manner, and is free from any causticity—to persons of delicate skin a question of vital importance. Being free from all adulteration with water, its durability is really remarkable. I cannot speak too highly of it, for it strikingly illustrates the perfection of toilet soap. Within the last few years a great number of transparent soaps, imitations of Messrs. Pears' invention, have appeared in the market, of a most inferior and injurious character, consisting of coconut oil, glycerine, and a large addition of water, and I have found in them over 6 per cent of free caustic soda, and nearly one third water. I need hardly say that such soaps are necessarily most hurtful."

PEARS' SOAP.—Professor Attfield, F.R.S., Professor of Practical Chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, reports:—

PEARS' SOAP.—"I have annually, for the past ten years, made an independent analysis of your 'Transparent Soap,' and have not found it to vary in quality or in composition. It contains neither excess of alkali nor of moisture, and it is free from artificial colouring matter. A better, purer, or more usefully durable soap cannot be made."

PEARS' SOAP.—Professor Cameron, M.D., &c., Professor of Chemistry and Hygiene in the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and Medical Officer of Health and Analyst for Dublin, reports:—

PEARS' SOAP.—"I have analysed samples of Pears' soap, purchased by myself in Dublin. I find it remarkably good—prepared from pure materials, combined in the proper proportions, and free from coconut oil and from artificial colouring. It may safely be used upon the skin of the tenderest infant."

PEARS' SOAP.—S. McAdam, Esq., Ph.D., &c., Lecturer on Chemistry, Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh, reports:—

PEARS' SOAP.—"I have made careful analyses of several tablets of Pears' Transparent Soap, which I obtained indiscriminately at different shops in Edinburgh, and I can certify to its being a pure and genuine soap, free from admixture with any foreign substances, and practically devoid of causticity. It combines detergent with emollient properties in a high degree, and it may therefore be used with great advantage for toilet and bath purposes, especially in the case of children and others whose skin is soft and delicate and liable to be affected by the impure and caustic nature of ordinary soaps."

PEARS' SOAP.—For Toilet.

PEARS' SOAP.—For Nursery.

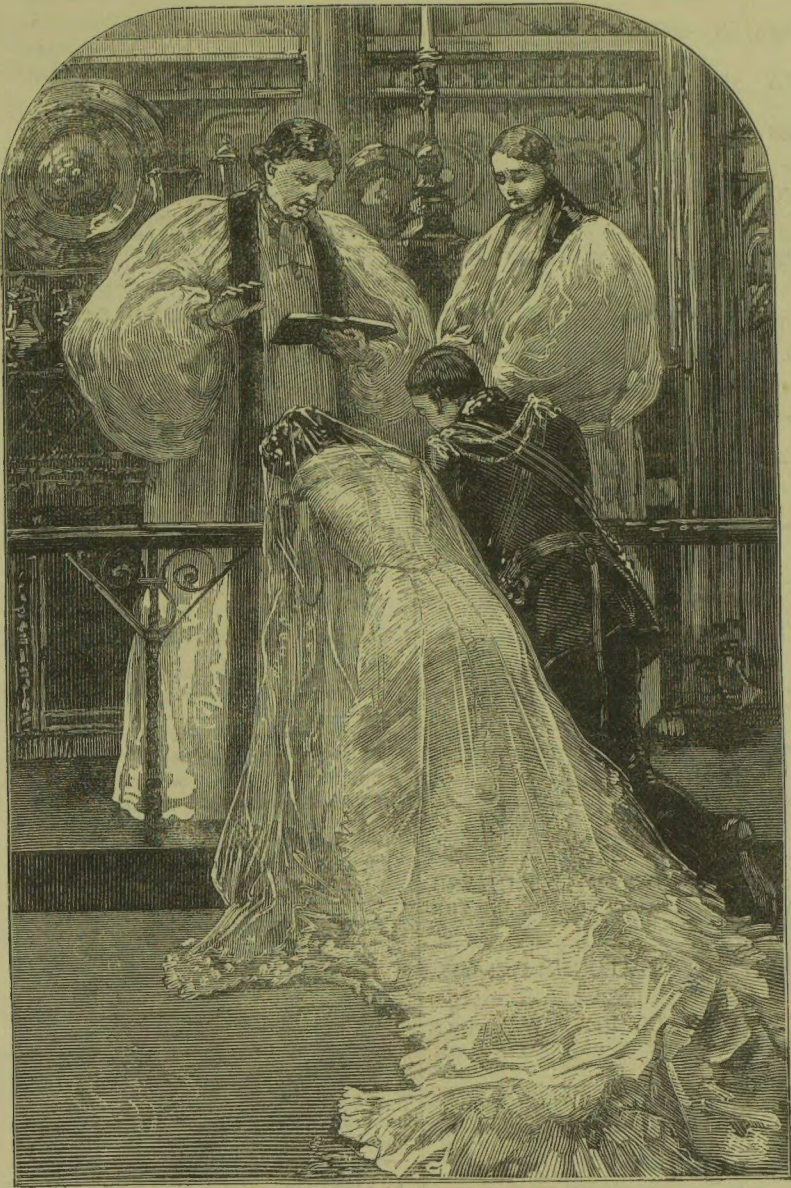
PEARS' SOAP.—For Shaving.

PEARS' SOAP.—For Washing. Tablets and Balls, 1s. each; Larger Sizes, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. (the 2s. 6d. Tablet is perfumed with Oil of Roses). A smaller Tablet (unscented) is sold at 6d.



THE ROYAL PAIR.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH SPECIALLY TAKEN BY MR. J. THOMSON FOR THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



THE BENEDICTION.



THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.



THE DÉJEÛNER AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

FLORILINE.**For the TEETH and BREATH.**

A few drops of the FRAGRANT FLORILINE on a wet tooth-brush produce a delightful foam, which cleanses the Teeth from all impurities, strengthens and hardens the gums, prevents tartar and arrests the progress of decay. It gives to the Teeth a peculiar and beautiful whiteness, and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth, a disordered stomach, or tobacco smoke. The FRAGRANT FLORILINE is purely vegetable, and equally adapted to old and young.

The FRAGRANT FLORILINE should be used in all cases of bad breath, and particularly by gentlemen after smoking. The Floriline combines, in a concentrated form, the most desirable, cleansing, and astringent properties. At the same time, it contains nothing which can possibly injure the most sensitive and delicate organisation.

It beautifies the teeth and gums.
It arrests the decay of the teeth.
It acts as a detergent after smoking.
It renders the gums hard and healthy.
It neutralises the offensive secretions of the mouth.
It imparts to the breath a fragrance purely aromatic and pleasant.

Put up in large bottles (only one size) and in elegant toilet-cases, complete, at 2s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. Sold Wholesale by the ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

FLORILINE.**For the TEETH and BREATH.**

Sweet as the ambrosial air,
With its perfume rich and rare;
Sweet as violets at the morn,
Which the emerald nooks adorn;
Sweet as rosebuds bursting forth
From the richly-laden earth,
Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

The teeth it makes a pearly white,
So pure and lovely to the sight;
The gums assume a rosy hue,
The breath is sweet as violets blue;
While scented as the flowers of May,
Which cast their sweetness from each spray,
Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

Sure, some fairy with its hand
Cast around its mystic wand,
And produced from fairy's bower
Scented perfumes from each flower
For in this liquid gem we trace—
All that can beauty add and grace—
Such is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

FLORILINE.**For the TEETH and BREATH.**

Is the best liquid dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco-smoke.

For children and adults whose teeth show marks of decay its advantages are paramount. The "Floriline" should be thoroughly brushed into all the cavities; no one needs fear using it too often or too much at a time. Among the ingredients being soda, honey, spirits of wine, borax, and extracts from sweet herbs and plants, it forms not only the very best dentifrice for cleansing ever discovered, but one that is perfectly delicious to the taste and as harmless as sherry. The taste is so pleasing that, instead of taking up the toothbrush with dislike, as is often the case, children will on account omit to use the "Floriline" regularly each morning if only left to their own choice. Children cannot be taught the use of the toothbrush too young; early neglect invariably produces premature decay of the teeth. "Floriline" is sold by all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

FLORILINE.**For the TEETH and BREATH.**

If teeth are white and beautiful,
It keeps them so intact;
If they're discoloured in the least,
It brings their whiteness back;
And by its use what good effects
Are daily to be seen;
Thus hence it is that general praise
Greets "FRAGRANT FLORILINE!"

One trial proves conclusive quite,
That by its constant use
The very best effects arise
That science can produce.
It is the talk of every one,
An all-absorbing theme;
Whilst general now becomes the use
Of "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

It makes the breath as sweet as flowers,
The teeth a pearly white;
The gums it hardens, and it gives
Sensations of delight.
All vile secretions it removes,
However long they've been;
The enamel, too, it will preserve,
The "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

FLORILINE.**For the TEETH and BREATH.**

It may or may not be generally known that microscopical examinations have proved that animal or vegetable parasites gather, unobserved by the naked eye, upon the teeth and gums of at least nine persons in every ten; any individual may easily satisfy himself in this matter by placing a powerful microscope over a partially-decayed tooth, when the living animalcules will be found to resemble a partially-decayed cheese more than anything else we can compare it to. We may also state that the FRAGRANT FLORILINE is the only remedy yet discovered which perfectly frees the teeth and gums from these parasites without the slightest injury to the teeth or the most tender gums.

Read this.—From the "Weekly Times," March 23, 1871:—"There are so many toilet articles which obtain all their celebrity from being constantly and extensively advertised that it makes it necessary when anything new and good is introduced to the public that special attention should be called to it. The most delightful and effective toilet article for cleansing and beautifying the teeth that we in a long experience have ever used is the new Fragrant Floriline. It is quite a pleasure to use it, and its properties of imparting a fragrance to the breath and giving a pearly whiteness to the teeth make it still more valuable. Of all the numerous nostrums for cleaning the teeth, nothing to be compared with the Floriline has hitherto been produced, whether considered as a beautifier or a valuable cleanser and preserver of the teeth and gums."

From the "Young Ladies' Journal":—"An agreeable dentifrice is always a luxury. As one of the most agreeable may be reckoned Floriline. It cleanses the teeth and imparts a pleasant odour to the breath. It has been analysed by several eminent professors of chemistry, and they concur in their testimony to its usefulness. We are frequently asked to recommend a dentifrice to our readers; therefore we cannot do better than advise them to try the Fragrant Floriline."

FLORILINE.**For the TEETH and BREATH.**

I have heard a strange statement, dear Fanny, to-day,
That the reason that teeth do decay
Is traced to some objects that form in the gums,
And eat them in time quite away.
Animalcules, they say, are engendered—that is,
If the mouth is not wholesome and clean;
And I also have heard to preserve them the best
Is the fragrant, the sweet "FLORILINE!"

Oh, yes! it is true that secretions will cause
Lying objects to form on your teeth,
And certainly and silently do they gnaw on
In cavities made underneath;
But a certain preservative has now been found,
To keep your mouth wholesome and clean;
And you're perfectly right, for your teeth to preserve,
There's nothing like sweet "FLORILINE!"

'Tis nice and refreshing, and pleasant to use,
And no danger its use can attend;
For clever physicians and dentists as well
Their uniform praise now blend.
They say it's the best preparation that's known,
And evident proofs have they seen,
That nothing can equal the virtues that dwell
In the fragrant, the sweet "FLORILINE!"

FLORILINE.**For the TEETH and BREATH.**

The "Christian World" of March 17, 1871, says, with respect to Floriline:—"Floriline bids fair to become a household word in England, and one of peculiarly pleasant meaning. It would be difficult to conceive a more efficacious and agreeable preparation for the teeth. Those who once begin to use it will certainly never willingly give it up."

Mr. G. H. Jones, the eminent Dentist, of 67, Great Russell-street, in his valuable little book on Dentistry, says:—"The use of a good dentifrice is also indispensable, and one of the best preparations for cleansing the teeth and removing the impure secretions of the mouth is the liquid dentifrice called 'Fragrant Floriline,' which is sold by all respectable chemists."

The words "Fragrant Floriline" are a Trade-Mark.
Sold retail everywhere; and wholesale by the ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

NATURE'S GREATEST REMEDY**WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.**

ELECTRICITY, it is well known, repairs waste by energizing all vital functions, and thus promotes perfect health, strength, and happiness. It is therefore the most positive natural restorative extant for such cases.

Indigestion.	Asthma.	Constipation.
Liver Complaints.	Bronchitis.	Mental and Physical Weakness.
Neuralgia.	Paralysis.	Functional Disorders.
Sciatica.	Epilepsy.	
Nervous Exhaustion.	Rheumatism.	
Writer's Cramp.		

SELF APPLICATION of this potent remedy is successfully, safely, and cheaply facilitated by the recent improvements of

PULVERMACHER'S world-famed GALVANIC-ELECTRIC CHAIN-BANDS, officially approved by the Academy of Medicine, Paris, and other Medical and Scientific authorities in England and abroad. Arranged in accordance with the seat of the ailment to be treated, these CHAIN-BANDS, Auto-Electric at Will, are contrived as BRACELETS, 5s.; FRONTS, 10s.; NECKLETS, 10s.; BELTS, 10s.; POCKET BATTERIES, 2s. 6d. to ensure their utmost convenience and efficiency.

THOUSANDS of Private Testimonials, bearing dates in close succession, a few of the latest of which are below, vouch for their efficacy in cases where other remedies have failed. See Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY," post-free from

J. L. PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT.
194, Regent-street, W.,
and from all respectable Chemists.

GALVANISM v. SCIATICA.

"South Darby, near Matlock, Feb. 27, 1882.
"Dear Sir,—I wish to state that I have been able to do my work these last two months as ever I was in my life; thank God for it. I have found your Belt to be a wonderful cure. I had three weeks in Buxton Hospital, and came out nearly the same as I went in. I have gained 2½ stone since wearing your Galvanic Belt, and I think it is the only cure for sciatica. You may use my letter and address.—I am, your obedient servant,
"J. L. Pulvermacher, Esq."

GALVANISM v. NERVOUS DEBILITY.

"Cowes, Isle of Wight, Feb. 25, 1882.
"Dear Sir,—I am happy to inform you that, after wearing the Belt for two months, I am completely cured. If you should use this as a testimonial, kindly withhold my name, and oblige yours, very truly,
"Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher."
Full name and address on application.

GALVANISM v. NEURALGIA and GENERAL DEBILITY.

"Wantage, Berks, Feb. 14, 1882.
"Dear Sir,—I am pleased to state that both my patients benefited by the use of your appliances; one, a case of Neuralgia, was quickly cured. The other, Lumbago, was cured. I shall be glad to recommend your Galvanic Bands when suitable cases present themselves. You may use my name and letter in any way you think proper.—Faithfully yours,
"Thos. G. EMBSON, M.D."
"Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher."

GALVANISM v. EXTREME DEBILITY.

"20, Sutton-st., Commercial-rd., Shadwell, E.,
"Feb. 9, 1882.

"Dear Sir,—Last year I received from you a Galvanic Chain-Band, and, although I received great benefit, I was not cured. You then wrote, and advised me your Galvanic Battery; but, being only a poor widow, I had no means, and therefore had to apply to the Surgical Aid Society, and with the aid of kind friends and the kindness of the Secretary, I obtained your Battery. At that time I had never been out of doors for ten years. I used to try to get out, but after walking a few yards I felt so bad I was obliged to get in again; but after applying your Galvanic Battery for a few times—oh, what joy to be able to walk—I could hardly realise it; it seemed too good to be true. I then made rapid progress, and now I can get about as well as ever I could. I feel I can never be thankful enough for so great a blessing. You may use this letter as you like.—I am, yours respectfully,
"MARTHA CRAMPHORN."
"J. L. Pulvermacher, Esq."

GALVANISM v. PAIN and WEAKNESS IN SIDE.

"Stamford Hill, Jan. 25, 1882.
"Sir,—I send you my name and address, and am willing to vouch for the authenticity of the subjoined extract from a private letter. It is dated from a town in Persia, Dec. 6, 1881. It seems to me a duty to yourself and the public on the part of those who have derived benefit from the use of the Chain-Bands, to make known that they have done so. In addition to the following testimonial, I may say that the Bands have been in use in our family at intervals for twenty-five years with marked success.
"E. G."

(EXTRACT.)
"I was a good deal troubled with pain in her weak side a few weeks ago, and I advised her to wear the Chain you sent me. It seems to have done her so much good, and has made her feel so much stronger altogether, that she should be very glad to have me long enough to go nearly round her. She says if it were ten times the price it would be worth it for the benefit she derives from it.
"Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher."
Full name and address on application.

GALVANISM v. WEAK LUNGS and COUGH.

"Wakefield, Jan. 3, 1882.
"Dear Sir,—I wish to tell you how much good your Galvanic Bands have done me for my lungs. My husband got me one more than two months ago. I had been a great sufferer all last winter (1880), and again in October, 1881. Medicine was of no use to me, and I dreaded the winter; but now, after wearing your Galvanic Band, my cough is gone. I get good nights' rest, and feel quite restored. You can make any use you like of my case. If you put only my initials I am so thankful for the good I have got, and would like others to benefit the same.—I am, yours truly,
"F. M. P."
"Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher."
Name and address on application.

GALVANISM v. INDIGESTION and SLUGGISH LIVER.

"Ardingley College, Hayward's Heath,
"Dec. 27, 1881.

"Gentlemen,—During last spring and the early part of the summer I suffered much from what my medical attendant specified as indigestion and a sluggish liver. At the beginning of August I procured one of your Galvanic Chain-Bands, and wore it during that month and September. As that is three months ago, and none of the symptoms have returned, I believe, and have every reason to hope, that my recovery is complete and permanent. You are quite at liberty to make what use you please of my letter. Common justice demands it.—Yours truly,
"Messrs. Pulvermacher and Co."
"Rev. H. THOMS."

GALVANISM v. SEVERE RHEUMATISM in ARM.

"Stotfold, Beds, Dec. 10, 1881.
"Dear Sir,—I am very pleased to tell you the Band supplied me for my wife's arm has given great relief. At the time I wrote you my wife was seriously ill with rheumatic fever, and had been so for five weeks; the right arm was then quite helpless, the fingers could not be bent, nor the elbow, the pain being intense. After the first twenty-four hours' use of the Band there seemed to be a slight improvement, which continued every day, and after seven weeks' use the band was discontinued, and the arm is sufficiently strong to enable my wife to do her household duties as before, which I thought she would never do again. You may make any use you like of this note, and I shall be pleased to answer any question.—I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
"JOHN W. AUSTIN."
"Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher."

For FURTHER TESTIMONIALS, both medical and private, see Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY," post-free on application to

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(Nearly opposite Conduit-street.)

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Remedy for internal and external use. A sure and speedy cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Diphtheria, Chills, Diarrhoea, Cramps, Cholera, Sick Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, &c. Perfectly safe to use internally or externally, and certain to afford relief. Every Family should know that this remarkable Medicine is sold by all Chemists, and supplied in Bottles from 1s. 1d. to 10s. 6d.—PERRY DAVIS and SON, Providence, R.I., U.S., Sole Proprietors. London Depot, Great Russell-street-buildings, W.C. Pamphlets free.

SOZODONT FOR THE TEETH AND

BREATH.—Blemishes that disfigure the Teeth are speedily removed by SOZODONT, the fragrant, purifying, and beautifying liquid. The gums are made rosy and healthy by its use, and the mortifying defect of an unpleasant breath is completely remedied by it. SOZODONT has become the staple dentifrice of the world, simply because it is impossible to use it, even for a week, without perceiving its hygienic effect upon the teeth, the gums, and the breath. Sold by all the principal Chemists and Perfumers, at 2s. 6d. One bottle will last six months.

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Stomach, Spleen, and Fever Doctor in the World! Hundreds of thousands bear testimony! Try one and be convinced! Stop doing! All ages and both sexes discover in the HOLMAN PAD the most marvellous remedy for the absolutely certain removal of disease, and that without drenching the delicate stomach with dangerous drugs. It is Nature's greatest, best, and safest remedy, and is valued beyond all price by thousands who have suffered in all parts of the world. Price of Regular Pad, 10s.; Special, 15s. To be had of any Chemist. Testimonials free to any address.—The HOLMAN PAD CO., Great Russell-street-buildings, London, W.C.

A NEW YORK SPORTSMAN who was

shooting on a Florida plantation recently was bitten on the hand by a rattlesnake. He had no whisky with him, but his coloured attendant happened to have a bottle of Pain Killer in his pocket, which he persuaded the bitten man to drink of freely, rubbing some also upon the wound, which had swollen the hand greatly. It proved a cure.

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Expressly introduced for making up with the Umrizta Cashmere. In the same range of colours, price 7s. 6d. per yard, 26 in. wide.

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innumerable shades of rare and artistic Colours. A very peculiar fabric in relation to this silk is the remarkable glint and play of colour, which varies in almost every individual piece. This character, combined with its good washing qualities, durability, and the wonderful softness of the silk, renders it invaluable for artistic draperies.

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Angola Bege	per yard	1s. to 1s. 2½d.
Satin Cashmir	per yard	1s. 6d.
Cachemire de la Reine, 48 in. wide	per yard	4s. 6d.
Nun's Cloth (very fashionable)	per yard	1s. to 1s. 4d.
Cachemire d'Italie	per yard	1s. 2½d. to 1s. 9d.

THE ABOVE IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.

Cashmere Merino, all shades, 44 to 46 in. wide	per yard	1s. 11d. to 2s. 9d.
Cachemire de Paris, 46 to 48 in. wide	per yard	3s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.
Light Shades	per yard	1s. 11d. to 3s. 5d.
New Printed Satines, choice Designs	per yard	9d. to 1s. 9d.
Plain Satines, New Shades	per yard	9d. to 1s. 2½d.
New Striped Skirtings	per yard	1s. to 2s. 9d.
Velvet Finished Velveteens, all New Shades	per yard	2s. 9d. to 4s. 6d.
Velvet Finished Velveteens, including Pale Blue Pink, Pale Green, White, Cream and Old Gold	per yard	3s. 9d.
Black ditto	per yard	1s. 11d. to 5s. 6d.

NOVELTIES in MORNING COSTUMES.

Cambric, from 14s. 9d. Satin, from 21s.
A very stylish Indian Muslin, flounced Skirt, trimmed Lace, 35s. 6d., material for Bodice included.
Black Fibre Grenadine (trimmed), bordered Flounce of same, with ample material for Bodice, 21s.
Stylish Costume, trimmed Satin or the New Striped Silk, with material for Bodice, 24 guineas.
New Costumes, with material for Bodice, pretty puffs and guingams, 21s.
Costumes of the New Satin Cashmir and Nun's Cloth, with material for Bodice, 35s. 6d.
Patterns and Illustrations free.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.

BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX and INDIAN OUTFITS.

Special Price-lists on application.

List 1, 410; List 2, 220; List 3, 235.	
Bridal Veils, Tulle Embroidered	10s. 6d. to 42s.
Do. Lace	21s. 6d. to £20.
Bridal Flounces	2½ in. to 27 in., yard 1s. 3d. to 12s. 6d.
Do. Handkerchiefs	3s. 11d. to 12s.
Do. Wreaths	6s. 11d. to 42s.
Bridesmaid's Wreath and Veil (combined)	6s. 11d. to 21s.

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PIESSE and LUBIN.

SWEET SCENTS

from every flower that breathes a fragrance.

AGENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PRICE-LISTS ON APPLICATION.

2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON, W.

TURKISH PASTILS.

"Through all my travels few things astonished me more than seeing the beauties of the harem smoking Narghiles at Stamboul. After smoking, a sweet aromatic lozenge or pastil is used by them, which is said to impart an odour of flowers to the breath. I have never seen these breath lozenges but once in Europe, and that was at PIESSE and LUBIN's shop in Bond-street."—Lady W. Montagu.

In Boxes, 2s.; by post, 2s. 2d.

2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

PIESSE and LUBIN.

RIBBON OF BRUGES,

for sweet fumigation. Draw out a piece of the ribbon, light it, blow out the flame, and as it smoulders a fragrant vapour will rise into the air. By post, free for 13 stamps.

LABORATORY OF FLOWERS, 2, New Bond-street, London; and by their Agents in all parts of the civilised world.

SWEET SACHETS.

PIESSE and LUBIN compose every variety of Sachet Powder the same odours as their many perfumes for the handkerchief. Placed in a drawer, étui, or travelling-bag, they impart a graceful and pleasing perfume without being trop piquante. Piesse and Lubin also have, on demand, Dried Odorous Flowers, Spices, and Odoriferous Gums. Per ounce, 1s. 6d.; per lb., 21s.

2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

BREIDENBACH'S

ALBANY BOUQUET.

Distilled in honour of the marriage of H.R.H. the Duke of Albany. Price 2s. 6d. to 21s. per Bottle.

BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET.

"Fresh as morning gathered flowers."

BREIDENBACH'S WHITE ROSE, ESS.

BOUQUET, FRANGIPANNI, NEW-MOWN HAY, JOCKEY CLUB, ACME BOUQUET, and 1000 others. Price 2s. 6d. to 21s. per Bottle.

BREIDENBACH'S LETTUCE SOAP,

containing the active principle of the lettuce. Unequalled as a Toilet Soap. 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per Box.

BREIDENBACH'S INEXHAUSTIBLE

SMELLING SALTS—uniting pungency with aroma. 1s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per Bottle.

BREIDENBACH'S EAU DE COLOGNE

will be found soft, mellow, and lasting. 10s. 6d. and 21s. per Case, packed free for rail.

BREIDENBACH'S MACASSARINE.

Unequalled for strengthening and restoring the Hair. Price 1s. to 10s. per Bottle.

BREIDENBACH'S TOILET VINEGAR.

Refreshing and hygienic! 1s. to 10s. 6d. per Bottle.

BREIDENBACH'S LAVENDER, from fine

old English Oil of Lavender. Kept many years in stock. 2s. 6d. to 21s. per Bottle.

Any of the above to be had through any respectable Chemist or Perfumer by giving twenty-four hours' notice, if not already in stock; or direct from the Manufactory, 157B, New Bond-street, London, W.

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NOTIFICATION TO LADIES.
Special arrangements have been made, under the most favourable circumstances, with the largest wholesale manufacturer both English and Foreign, thus enabling us to compete with any house or store in the world. Patterns sent free. Price-List, free. Engravings sent free.

198, Regent-street, London.

SILKS, Costumes, Textiles, Washing

Fabrics, Laces, Gloves, &c.

SILKS, Watered, Figured, Pompadour,

Surahs, plain, Indian, British, and Foreign Silks of every kind, from 1s. 6d. per yard.

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DRESSMAKING on the Premises, under

skilled and experienced management. Charges strictly moderate. Measurement forms free.

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COSTUMES.—The New Beige Costumes,

16s. 9d. All the new fabrics, beautiful styles, from 16s. 9d. to 50s.; the New Pompadour and Aesthetic Washing Gowns, 12s. 9d.; Black Lenten Costumes, 29s. 6d.; Ladies' Dressing Gowns, all colours, 12s. 9d. Tea Gowns, 16s. 9d.

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DRESS FABRICS.—1000 different styles

and colourings in British Woollen Spring Fabrics, from 6d. per yard. Extraordinary variety of the new Pompadour Aesthetic Cambrics, Satteens, from 8½d. per yard; new Galateas and other woven and printed washing fabrics, from 6d. per yard. Patterns free.

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BLACK FABRICS.—100 Textures in Black

Fabrics, from 8d. Black Fabrics in parcels, 50 yards, 35s.

BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street, London.

PINAFORES.—Mother Hubbard, Mother

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Garments.—Best longcloth, trimmed, 4s. 6d., 5s. 11d. each set. Chemises, 1s. 6d.; Drawers, 1s. 3d.; Night Dresses, extraordinary, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 6s. 6d.

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CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.—Six for

12 stamps, a marvel. Hemmed-stitched curiously fine ditto, 5s. half.

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HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES.

REMNANTS and DRESS LENGTHS, SILKS, CASHMERES, TEXTILES, WASHING FABRICS, and BLACK GOODS Extraordinary, will be forwarded according to the very favourable undermentioned system.

THIS NOTICE WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN FOR ONE YEAR.

For a remittance of Five Pounds.

£10 worth of Best Remnants will be sent.

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£40 worth will be sent.

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The Remnants consist of all the Best Silks and Dress Fabrics.

The Lengths vary from Six to Sixteen Yards each, and are Specially worth the attention of

Shopkeepers, People commencing Business, or Families at Home or

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EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS for

GENTLEMEN.—A SPECIALITY.—100 Doz. Fine French Hem-stitched CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, 2 and 3 square, 6s. 9d., 7s. 9d., 10s. 9d., the Half-dozen, post-free. These goods are worth more than double, very slightly soiled at the edge, hence the lowness of price.

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IN 1876

EMINENT CHEMISTS,

PHYSIOLOGISTS, and DOCTORS,

certified that

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HARMLESS and EFFECTUAL PRESERVATIVE of

MILK, BUTTER, EGGS,

and OTHER FOOD.

SIX YEARS' DAILY USE in all Parts of

the World has demonstrated this Scientific Testimony to be correct.

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GLACIALINE "KEPT MILK SWEET

for more than a week, which milk would have turned sour in three hours without GLACIALINE." Letter to J. ROBINSON, Esq. (late partner of the Anchor Line Company, Glasgow).

GLACIALINE at Gibraltar.—Lady Napier

of Magdala has used GLACIALINE during the past year at Gibraltar, and is delighted with it.

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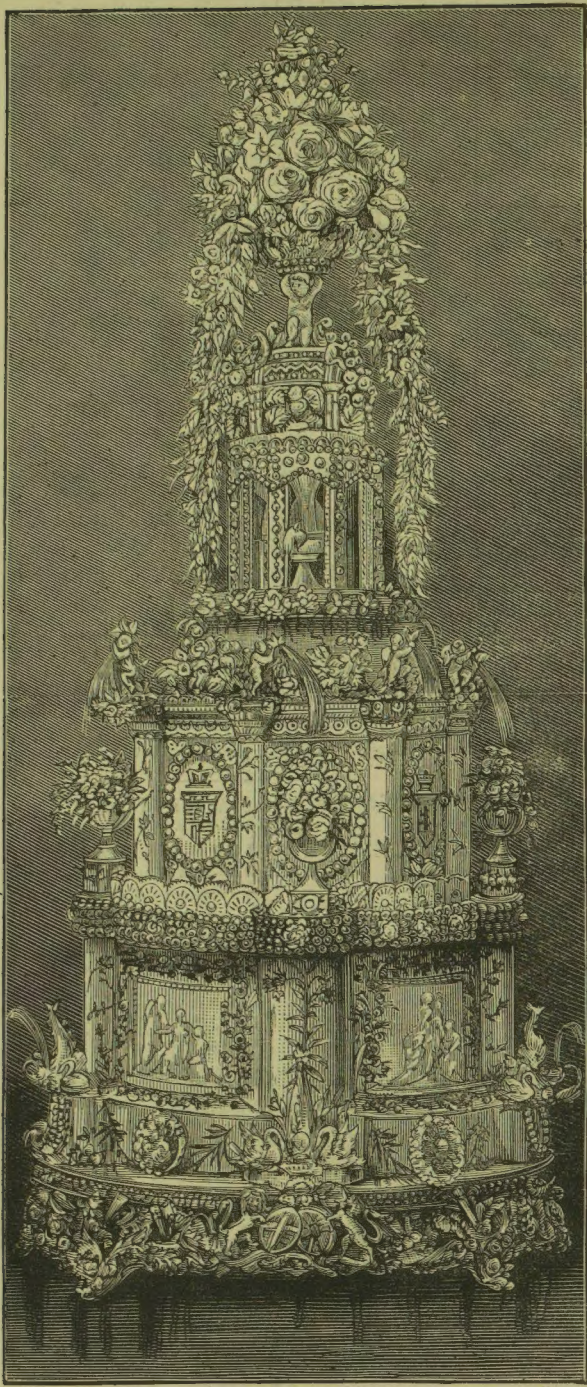
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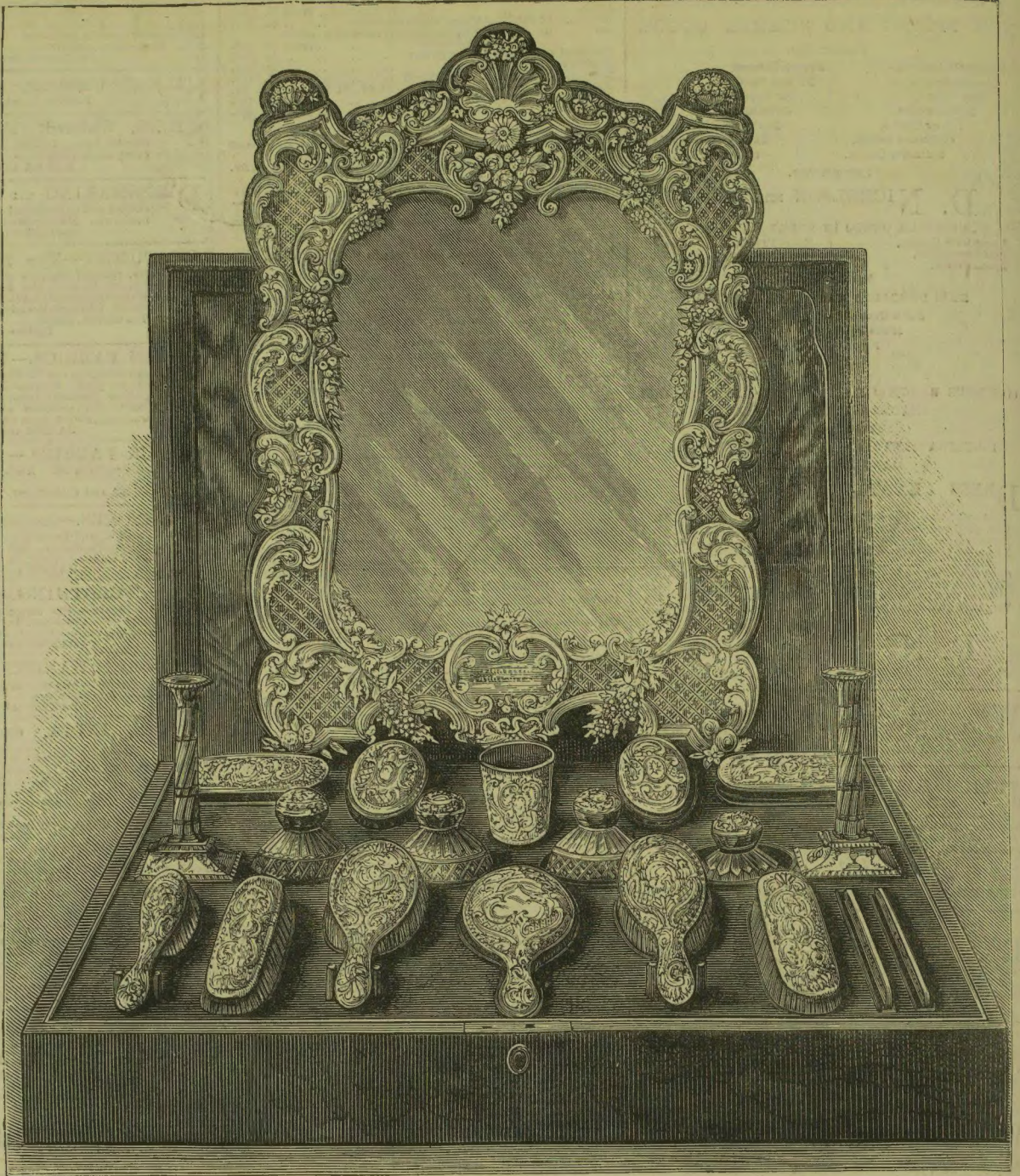
EGGS,

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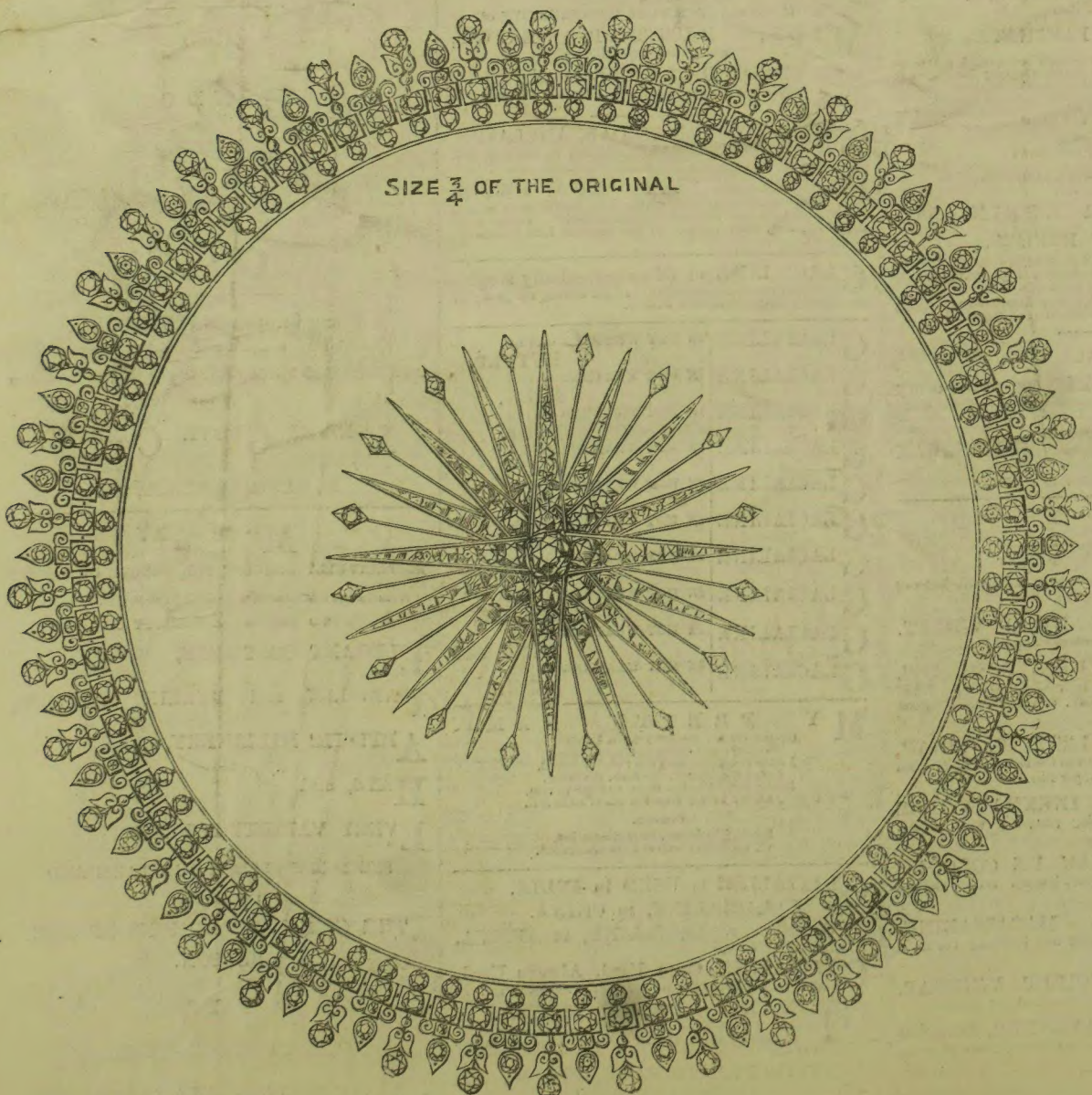
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THE WEDDING CAKE.



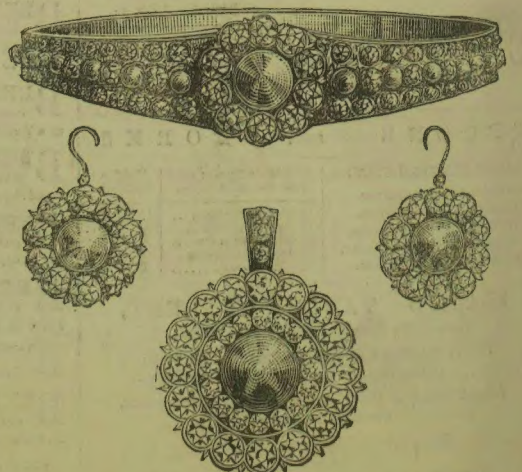
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